HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

The Bombay Gazette.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

No. 53,053—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1903. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

[TEN PAGES]

PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1903	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
Saturday, 2 p.m. 26th Dec.	MONGOLIA	9500	....	......
1904. 2nd Jan.	ORIENTAL	5284	CHINA	7912
9th „	CALEDONIA	7558	....	.....
16th „	PENINSULAR	5294	VICTORIA	6522
23rd „	EGYPT	7912	....	.....
30th „	ORIENTAL	5234	HIMALAYA	6898
6th Feb.	MARMORA	10500	....	.....
13th „	PENINSULAR	5294	INDIA	7911
20th „	ARABIA	7903	....	.....
27th „	ORIENTAL	5281	MOLDAVIA	9777
5th Mar.	PERSIA	7951	....	.....
12th „	PENINSULAR	5291	ARCADIA	6603
19th „	MACEDONIA	10500	....	.....
26th „	ORIENTAL	5281	AUSTRALIA	6901
2nd Apl.	CALEDONIA	7558	....	.....
9th „	PENINSULAR	5294	OCEANA	6610
16th „	EGYPT	7912	....	.....
23rd „	ORIENTAL	5234	MONGOLIA	9500
30th „	ARABIA	7903	....	.....
7th May	PENINSULAR	5291	CHINA	7912
14th „	MOLDAVIA	9777	....	.....
21st „	ORIENTAL	5984	HIMALAYA	6898
28th „	PERSIA	7951	....	.....

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 and 1 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals call at ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 21st November, 1903.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms, Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
NERA	5,876	Chevallier	31st Dec. 1903.
CALEDONIEN	4,218	Marcantetti	28th Jan. 1904.
DUMBEA	5,807	Schmitz	25th Feb. 1904.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT, AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S. S. "VILLE DE LA CIOTAT," 6,630 tons, Captain Fiaschi, to sail on or about the 8th Jan. 1904.

For further Particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co,

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ & PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,191	1st Jan. 1904.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Feb. 1904
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,191	1st Mar. 1904.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Apr. 1904.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
*† NIPPON	G. Klansberger	6,317	26th Dec. 1903
*† MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,935	14th Feb. 1904

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 433. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA, COLOMBO, PENANG. SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
A STEAMER			29th Feb. 1904.

For further particulars regarding Passages Apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent,
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, the 25th Dec., at 3 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVI AND KARACHI.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on MONDAY, 21st December, at 10 a. m.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,100 tons, on TUESDAY, the 22nd Dec., at 10 a. m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebander Cutch Mandvi, Karachi, Pashni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, and Koweit, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 24th December, at 10 a.m.

FOR PORBANDER, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY AND DURBAN.

S. S. "LINDULA," 3,400 tons, on or about TUESDAY, the 29th Dec., (with transhipment at Durban to Company's Steamers for East London, Port Elizabeth and Cape Town.)

FOR MORMUGOA, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, AND DURBAN.

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 12th Jan., 1904, (with transhipment at Durban to Company's Steamers for East London, Port Elizabeth and Cape Town.)

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CULNA," 2,026 tons, on or about 26th December.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 19th December, 1903.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Jan. 1904.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Feb. 1904.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Mar. 1904.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class,	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 2 years	„ 900	„ 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 850 ; 2nd Class, Rs. 510, Special Rates for Missionaries, Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa, and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Jan. 1904.
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Maganzini	17th Feb. 1904.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO, Agent.
Esplanade Road, No. 27

ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS.

(CITY & HALL LINES, etc.)

JOINT PASSENGER SERVICE.
RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY :—

From BOMBAY	1st Class. A.		1st Class but without Surgeon or Stewardess. B.		Cargo Boats or 2nd Class. C.	
	Single.	Return.	Single.	Return.	Single.	Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To SUEZ	400	600	320	..	300	...
MARSEILLES	525	800	450	700	390	590
LIVERPOOL	550	850	470	720	420	610
LONDON via MARSEILLES (Overland.)	600	...	525	..	450	..

Class,	Steamers.	Scale Tons	Commanders.	Sail about 1903.
A.	CITY of VENICE	5200	W. Knaut	24th Dec.
				1904.
C.	HADDON HALL	6300	A. Buck	4th Jan.
C.	RYDAL HALL	4200	Foster Curtis	10th Jan.
A.	PROME	5200	F. McKay	12th Jan.
A.	CITY of ATHENS	8000	J. Wilson	3rd Feb.
B.	MERTON HALL	6700	C. Prowse	10th Feb.
A.	CITY of BOMBAY	6000	F. Snow	4th Mar.
A.	CITY of OXFORD	6000	A. Findlay	10th Mar.
A.	CITY of VENICE	5200	W. Knaut	20th Mar.
B.	MERTON HALL	6700	C. Prowse	20th Apl.
A.	CITY of VIENNA	6000	J Campbell	30th Apl.

The above Steamers SAIL via KARACHI. Surgeon and Stewardess, Electric Light, &c. Special Rates for Missionaries, Planters, Railway Servants, &c.

For Passage and further Particulars, apply to

MESSRS. EDWARD BATES & SON'S AGENCY,
(KILLICK, NIXON & Co.)
Agents :—ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS,
BOMBAY.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.)

TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure
BOMBAY MARU	4624	T. Murai	21st Dec.	31st Dec.
IDZUMI MARU	3230	M. Yagi	21st Dec.	30th Dec.
HIROSHIMA MARU	3283	J. Nagao	18th Jan.	29th Jan.
KINSHIU MARU	3851	T. Harrison	31st Jan.	9th Feb.
KAGOSHIMA MARU	4103	K. Kori	15th Feb.	27th Feb.

For Freight and Passage apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager,
Navsari Buildings, Fort.

N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that No CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGES &c., WILL BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival. No survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed.

EXPANDING WATCH BRACELETS

IN a great variety of Designs, all in 18 carat Gold, fitted with superior quality Keyless Cylinder Movements, guaranteed Time-keepers. Bracelets of the very best workmanship, not liable to get out of order.

		Rs.
No. 1.	18 CARAT GOLD, Plain Watch Bracelet, Cylinder Movement, Plain or Fancy Dial	120
No, 2.	As above ; Front Bezel Enamelled	125
No. 3.	As above ; HEART SHAPE Watch, with Enamelled Front Bezel, set with fine Oriental Pearls	155
No. 4.	As No 1 ; Front Bezel set with a row of fine Oriental Pearls	140
No. 5.	As above ; Front Bezel set with a row of fine Pearls or Pearls and Turquoises, and also on the Bracelet	160
No. 6.	As above ; Front Bezel set with 8 Diamonds and 8 Emeralds, and on Bracelet 2 large Diamonds and 2 Emeralds	445
No. 6.	As above ; Front Bezel set with 14 Diamonds and 28 Rubies ; 4 large Diamonds and 2 Rubies on Bracelet	550
No. 7.	HORSE SHOE Watch Bracelet set with 6 large Rubies and 4 Diamonds ; on Bracelet 16 Rubies and 6 Diamonds	545
No. 8.	VERY SUPERIOR Bracelet Watch, with LEVER Movement ; Front Rim set with Rubies and Diamonds of the best water	600

TERMS : CASH OR V. P. P.

THE WEST END WATCH CO.,
11, HORNBY ROAD,
Opposite General Post Office,
BOMBAY.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS & LONDON.

CHRISTMAS ! CHRISTMAS

BAHADUR CIGARS.

FRIENDS AT HOME SHOULD NOT BE FORGOTTEN

AT XMAS TIME

WHAT MORE WELCOME PRESENT COULD BE THOUGHT OF THAN A HAMPER OF REALLY

CHOICE CIGARS!

SUCH AS THE FAVOURITE

"BAHADUR."

PRICES :

Delivered Free of all Charges at any given address in the United Kingdom.

LIGHT OF ASIA	I	Rs. 16	8	per 100
„ „ „	II	„ 13	2	„ „
„ „ „	III	„ 11	10	„ „
BAHADUR Havanah & Special Shape	I	„ 17	10	„ „
„ „	II	„ 13	2	„ „
„ „	III	„ 10	11	„ „
BOUQUETS	I	„ 17	7	„ „
„	II	„ 13	8	„ „
„	III	„ 11	14	„ „
QUEEN EMPRESS	I	„ 16	8	„ „
„ „	II	„ 13	2	„ „
„ „	III	„ 11	10	„ „

A TREAT FOR YOURSELF AT XMAS.

BAHADUR HAVANAS.

"COMPOSIA,"	Imperatrix	Rs. 22/8	per 100,	in 25's
„	Especiales	„ 17/-	„ „	in 50's & 25's
"MULETA,"	Principes	„ 19/12	„ „	in 50's & 25's
„	Graciosos	„ 13/8	„ „	in 50's & 25's

LIGHT OF ASIA'S

From Rs. 3/ to 2/8 per box of 50's.

BAHADUR BOUQUETS

From Rs. 2/8 to 2/2 per box of 50's.

Samples in any quantity of the above charged for at these prices and sent POST FREE to any address in India.

CANVAS! CANVAS! CANVAS!

LARGE STOCKS OF SAIL.

PAULIN AND WATERPROOF CANVAS ALWAYS ON HAND
SAIL, AWNINGS AND PAULINS MADE TO ORDER.

STEEL WIRE ROPES

OF ALL SIZES AND DESCRIPTIONS.
MUNICIPAL, MARINE AND RAILWAY STORES.

W. CROWDER & CO., LD.,
3, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY RACES.

THE NOTED HOUSE FOR

SOUVENIRS for Races Run.
SOUVENIRS for Races Won.
SOUVENIRS for Favours Done.
SPORTING DESIGNS in Scarf Pins.
SPORTING DESIGNS in Sleeve Links.
SPORTING DESIGNS in Brooches.
SPORTING DESIGNS in Bracelets.
SPORTING DESIGNS in Pen and Pencil Cases.
SPORTING DESIGNS in Cigar and Cigarette Cases.

BINOCULARS.— "THE VELDT" is the Cheapest Perfect Binocular for the field. Appearances absolutely subordinated to power. Rs. 26.

BINOCULARS.— "THE FLAMMARION." The Cheapest and most Perfect Binocular, possessing the maximum possible penetrating power in the smallest possible size. Rs. 32.

BINOCULARS.— THE GOERZ TRIEDER PRISMATIC BINOCULAR is the King of all Binoculars. 3 sizes. Rs. 122-8, Rs. 141-4, Rs. 160.

FLY-BACK.— CHRONOGRAPHS with minute recorder and no watch. From Rs. 20.

FLY-BACK.— CHRONOGRAPHS with minute recorder combined with watch. From Rs. 65.

FLY-BACK.— DOUBLE or SPLIT CHRONOGRAPHS with minute recorder but no watch From Rs. 55.

FLY-BACK.— CHRONOGRAPHS in Gold and Silver Cases. From Rs. 95 to Rs. 1,000.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

XMAS 1903.

MONGINI BROTHERS

HAVE MADE ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE SUPPLY OF

XMAS BOXES

AS FOLLOWS :—

No. 1 BOX.—Price Rs. 15, containing 4 lbs. CHRISTMAS CAKE, with Almond Icing, Artistically Decorated ; 1 lb. fresh made Chocolates in Silver Foil ; 1 lb. Fondants ; 1 lb. Imitation Fruit and Almond Paste Sweets ; 1 lb. of Fresh Nougat ; 1 lb. Assorted Dessert Cakes ; and 1 box of Crackers.

No. 2 BOX.—Price Rs. 20, containing 6 lbs. XMAS CAKE, Chocolate and Confectionery as in Box No. 1 ; Superior Box of Crackers ; and 1 lb. finest Dragees.

No. 3 BOX.—Price Rs. 25, containing 8 lbs. CAKE, Chocolate, etc. as in Box No. 2 ; and 1 bottle of Champagne.

FREE DELIVERY AT THE BOMBAY RAILWAY TERMINUS.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
25—27, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!!

DR. SPOONER HART'S

1. PREPARED MEAL FOR DOGS. 2. BISCUITS FOR DOGS.
3. PREPARED FOOD FOR POULTRY.
4. 'NUTRIENT' (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary food) for HORSES and CATTLE.

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal for Dogs, a stable diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes and is *par excellence* the food for puppies.

Rs. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

2. Biscuits for Dogs—An appetising staple diet for sporting and other Dogs.

Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. Prepared Food for Poultry—Will double the profit of laying birds, and quickly increase the weight of birds for the table and is protective against disease.

Rs. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

4. 'Nutrient'—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction, and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,
CALCUTTA.

NEW SEASON'S CHEESE

NOW ARRIVING BY EVERY THROUGH MAIL.

		Rs.	a.
GORGONZOLA, Real, whole Cheese, (16 to 20 lbs. each)	per lb.	1	6
Do. do. do. in cut...	„	1	8
STILTON, English Prize Dairy original weights, from 12 lbs each...	„	1	6
Do. do. do. in cut...	„	1	8
CHESHIRE, Real English	„	1	0
GRUYERE, Finest quality	„	1	0
CHEDDAR, Pale loaf, about 12 lbs each	„	0	14
AMERICAN in cut...	„	0	14
DOUBLE GLOSTER do. ...	„	0	14
GOUDA, whole Cheese only	„	0	12
EDAM, DUTCH do.	„	0	12
IMPERIAL	per jar	0	14
CAMEMBERT	per tin	1	4

CUMBERLAND HAMS AND WILTSHIRE BACON ALWAYS ON CUT.

W. B. GREEN & CO.,
APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE GRAND INDIAN CIRCUS.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
MONDAY,
THE 21st DECEMBER, 1903.
In the MAMMOTH PAVILION on the ESPLANADE, opposite Elphinstone High School.

A GRAND DISPLAY of
ATHLETIC and ACROBATIC FEATS and
ADMIRABLE PERFORMANCE by the
DOMESTIC and WILD ANIMALS.
PLAN AT THE PAVILION.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

SUCCESS
FOLLOWS
SUCCESS!

The LIMIT of ACHIEVEMENT REACHED.

The huge audience which filled every part of the Theatre on SATURDAY night declared that the

ANGLO-AMERICAN TROUBADOURS

in their Newest Programme had Eclipsed

ALL BOMBAY RECORDS.

Owing to important bookings at Calcutta this will be positively the

LAST WEEK

of the TROUBADOURS in Bombay.

BOOK EARLY TO SAVE DISAPPOINTMENT.

Prices: Rs. 4, 3, 2, and 1.
Booking at SOUNDY'S.
Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform
Half Price to Rs. 2 seats.
Overture at 9-30. Carriages at 11-45.

CHRISTMAS DAY.

An ENGLISH CHRISTMAS
in Bombay.
NAVY AND MILITARY NIGHT.
DOUBLE PROGRAMME.
SPECIAL PRICES.
See future advertisements.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 24th, 25th and 26th inst., on THURSDAY, the 31st idem, and on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 1st and 2nd proximo, those days being PUBLIC HOLIDAYS under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

(INCLUDING INDIAN MIDLAND SECTION.)

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF SECOND-HAND MATERIAL AND UNSERVICEABLE STORES, RAILS, CAST AND WROUGHT IRON, BRASS AND STEEL SCRAP, AXLES AND TYRES, GALVANIZED IRON FENCE WIRE, WASTE PAPER, ETC.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive TENDERS at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, the 13th January, 1904, for the PURCHASE of above, which can be seen on application to the Company's Wharf Superintendent, Wadi Bander, and the Assistant Storekeeper at Jhansi.

TENDERS.—These must be made on the Company's authorized forms, which can be had on application to the Undersigned at his office on payment of Rs. 2 per copy.

TERMS.—The sum of Rs. 200 must accompany each Tender as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of contract, failure in which shall entail the forfeiture of the deposit without the Railway having to prove anything by the transaction. Only cash, currency notes or Government promissory notes will be received as deposits, and if the latter they must be endorsed in favour of "The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company or order."

PAYMENT.—To be made to the Company's Cashier, Bombay, on receipt of the acceptance of the offer.

NOTE.—The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

APPLICANTS are requested not to tender for more material than they are able to pay for and remove within one month from date of acceptance of tender.

R. P. W. STRONG,
Acting General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office.
Bombay, Parel, 18th December, 1903.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,

INCLUDING
RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

NOTICE TO INTENDING PASSENGERS.

WITH a view to enable the Railway Company to provide adequate accommodation to meet the heavy Passenger Traffic from Bombay by the Mail Trains during the Christmas Holidays, intending First and Second Class Passengers are requested to either BOOK their SEATS beforehand at the Colaba, Church Gate or Grant Road Stations or to notify their intention to travel to the Traffic Superintendent, General Offices, Bombay.

It may be necessary, as in previous years, to run an additional Mail Train during the Christmas Holidays, leaving Colaba at 9-50 p. m., Bombay time.

C. CROMMELIN,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 11th December, 1903.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Ordnance Officer in Charge, Madras Arsenal, up to 10th January, 1904, for the SUPPLY of BLANKETS, and SOAP to Corps stationed at different stations, and for the SUPPLY of MISCELLANEOUS STORES to the Madras Arsenal for the period of one year from 1st April, 1904, to 31st March, 1905.

For further particulars please see "Fort Saint George Gazette," Part II, Pages 1721 to 1723.

F. TEMPLE COLE, Major, R.A.,
Ordnance Officer in Charge.
Madras Arsenal, 16th December, 1903.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

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BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS,
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(OPPOSITE THE CLOCK TOWER),
BOMBAY.

GENERAL ELECTIONS OF COUNCILLORS UNDER THE CITY OF BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACT 1888.

JUSTICES' ELECTION.

I HEREBY give notice as required by Section 25 of the aforesaid Act that WEDNESDAY, the 10th February, 1904, has been FIXED for the JUSTICES' ELECTION.

W. L. HARVEY,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 18th December, 1903.

GENERAL ELECTIONS OF COUNCILLORS UNDER THE CITY OF BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACT, 1888.

WARD ELECTIONS.

I HEREBY give notice as required by Section 25 of the aforesaid Act that MONDAY, the 18th January, 1904, has been FIXED for the WARD ELECTIONS to be held simultaneously for all the Wards.

W. L. HARVEY,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 18th December, 1903.

GENERAL ELECTIONS OF COUNCILLORS UNDER THE CITY OF BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACT, 1888.

PURSUANT to the provisions of Section 22 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, I hereby FIX the following dates for the GENERAL ELECTIONS of COUNCILLORS to take place in the year 1904.

FIRSTLY—For the Ward ELECTIONS to take place simultaneously for all Wards:—
MONDAY, the 18th January, 1904.
SECONDLY—For the ELECTION by the BOMBAY CHAMBER of COMMERCE:—
THURSDAY, the 4th February, 1904.
THIRDLY—For the JUSTICES ELECTION:—
WEDNESDAY, the 10th February, 1904.
FOURTHLY—For the FELLOWS' ELECTION:—
MONDAY, the 22nd February, 1904.

Printed Forms of Nomination Papers either for the Ward Elections or the Justices' Election can be obtained free of charge by persons entitled to them on application at the Commissioner's Office at any time within 7 days previous to the respective days fixed for the Ward and Justices' Elections.

As regards nominations attention is invited to Section 26 of the Municipal Act and it will be observed that the days fixed for the Elections (Wards and Justices' respectively) are the days on which nomination papers are to be delivered at the Commissioner's office before 5 p.m.

W. L. HARVEY,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 18th December, 1903.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS.

BETWEEN 15th December, 1903, and 15th January 1904, the undersigned will be glad to ISSUE TICKETS to KARACHI and BACK at the following rates:—

FIRST CLASS RETURN	Rs. 60
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MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, B. I. S. N. Co., Ld.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

PASSENGERS intending TO TRAVEL from BOMBAY during the CHRISTMAS WEEK are recommended, for their own convenience and to ensure accommodation being provided on the Trains, to Book Seats by the Train they propose to travel, as early as possible.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 18th December, 1903.

BOMBAY FINE ART AND INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

THE FOURTEENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION will be held at the School of Art, Bombay, commencing from 14th March, 1904. Gold and Silver Medals, also Money Prizes offered for Painting in Oils, Water Colours, Photographs, &c., also for House Decoration, Textiles Carpets, and Embroidery, &c. For prospectus and forms apply to the Honorary Secretary, Bombay Art Society, Sir J. J. School of Art. The last day for receiving works will be 7th of March, 1904.

DUSTUR AND DAVUR.

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DEALERS IN CYCLES, ROLLED GOLD
JEWELLERY, PHONOGRAPHS, ETC.,
REPAIRERS, ENAMELLERS, PLATERS, &c.,
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The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if no under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

ENGLISH-MADE Electro-Plated Presentation Table Lamps, Artistic but not obtrusive. Fitted with globes and chimnies or lace shades, holders and chimnies. From Rs. 18 to Rs. 95 each.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

COMPOUND NEROINE ELIXIR: Imparts health strength and energy. Makes tired, slack, worn out feelings impossible. Per bottle Rs. 2-8. THOMSON and TAYLOR Bombay and Poona.

CYCLISTS.—Insist upon Dunlop Tyres, Dunlop Covers, Dunlop Rims, Dunlop Midget Outfit From all Cycle Dealers—THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE Co., Ltd., 49, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

JUDGING from EXAMINATION RESULTS one could be convinced of the efficient training imparted at THE COMMERCIAL TRAINING INSTITUTION, 10, Church Gate, St. Bombay.

XMAS.—REAL MISTLETOE, Toy Flags, Dying Demons, Chinese Lanterns for Xmas Decorations.—PHILLIPS and Co, Ld., Bombay and Poona.

BONA-FIDE SALE of Mr. R. M. MacFarlane's Valuable Furniture, Glass, Crockery, Plated-ware, Almyras, etc, at "Resy House," Apollo Bunder, TO-DAY at 1 p.m.

RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS.—NEW PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON is NOW OPEN to the Public. A FREE ART EXHIBITION and one of the interesting sights of Bombay. A visit earnestly solicited, which is sure to give you satisfaction.—Tata New Building, Hornby Road, Top Floor, Lift available.

BEST INDIAN and CHINA SILK EMBROIDERY in Screens, Cushion, Bed and Table Covers, etc., just received.—P. MEHTA & Co., Medows Street, Fort.

WANTED, the SERVICES of a qualified B. A. Graduate. Must have an excellent knowledge of English, and Second Language Persian. Salary Rs. 100 rising to Rs. 150 per month. Apply to MANAGER Watson's Hotel, Bombay.

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes:—"Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects. They are so strong that they can hardly go out of order and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are the best in the world."

ENLARGEMENTS.—PLATINO, Highest Quality Work. PHOTO taken FREE.—DEWARE & Co., Artists and Photographers, 67, Medows Street, Bombay

AN OUNCE of satisfaction is worth a Ton of Talk. Satisfaction GOES WITH SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC, Best for Malarial and other Fevers, Never known to fail.—MADON, SONS & Co., Bombay.

MAHABLESHWAR DAKS—First Class Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAKS ready laid for Panchgani and Mahableshwar at very Moderate Rates. Also first class Rubber Tyred Landaus and Victorias with good Horses, for use at Poona. Apply to BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dak Supplier to H. E. the Governor, Main Street, Poona.

AULD SCOTTIE.—The St. Andrew's Day Dinner WHISKY. For Sale at all Wine Merchants.

CHESTER BRAND HIGH GRADE of AMERICAN 125° Fire Test Oil. Imported by STANDARD OIL Co. of New York, Sold at their Godowns, Mazagaon.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 6-4-3 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 6-5-3 per case, at Bandora.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay, Rs. 15 to the Mofussil

FOR SALE.—OLD MAGAZINES, of various dates, Macmillan's, The National Review Calcutta Review, &c., &c. Apply C. C., care of "Bombay Gazette."

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TO PRINTERS—FOR SALE, a CROWN FOLIO TREADLE MACHINE (by Harrold of London in fairly good condition. For particulars apply to the SUPERINTENDENT, *Bombay Gazette*, Bombay.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services, Army and Navy as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee, Fee, Bombay, Rs. 2, and Moffusil Rs. 3 for each servant.—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Established, 1878.

LAY OF THE LAW.—Being a selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in Verse after the manner for various other great Poets by W. H. H. PRICE Rs 1. Postage annas 4 To be had at this Office.

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THE INDIA RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Sea and Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and all Booksellers and Railway Terminal

EK-DAM! RINGWORM SPECIFIC.—The only Remedy known which cures Ringworm or Dhobies' Itch in one application. Per bottle, Ans. 12. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, Bombay and Poona.

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WM. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1 Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

BACK NUMBERS of THE BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail Edition, when available, are supplied on the following terms:—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas; 8 to 30 days from date of issue, 8 annas; 30 days to one year, 1 rupee; and of older dates than one year from Rs. 5 per copy according to numbers available. Reference charge one rupee

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library, Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest Designs, made and ready.—Chuckla, No. 6

BANK OF BOMBAY

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

KEMP'S NEW "TAJ" FILTER.

PASTEUR PRINCIPLE.

NO CHARCOAL. SAND. TROUBLE.

A perfect Filter at a moderate price, which your servants cannot possibly go wrong with.

PRICES.—No. 00=1 gallon, Rs. 15-0 nett. No. 0=2 gallons, Rs. 20-0 nett. No. 1=3 gallons, Rs. 25-0 nett. No. 2=4 gallons, Rs. 30-0 nett.

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A HAPPY NEW YEAR, 1904.

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64, MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

XMAS 1903.

NEW YEAR 1904.

WE WOULD REQUEST OUR CUSTOMERS TO KINDLY COME AND INSPECT OUR STOCK OF

FANCY PERFUMERY CASES,

BEFORE BUYING ELSEWHERE THEIR PRESENTS FOR THE COMING FESTIVE SEASON.

V. FUCILE & CO.,
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LENTILLES, Beans small and double, Rice (Carolina), WALNUTS, ALMONDS, HAZELNUTS, and CHESTNUTS, Muscatel Raisins, Naples Figs, Italian Lemons and Oranges, and fresh Grapes.

MASTIC de CHIO, VERMOUTH (Italian and French), CHIANTI, BARBERA, CAPRI LACRIMA CHRISTI, and MARSALA., CHERRY and BLACKBERRY BRANDY.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article.—Only Rs. 10 per Doz. Bots

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CURES Pain of all kinds in the Limbs and Soulders; Cracks, Fissures, Indolent Sores, Cuts, Wounds, Bruises, Stiff Joints.

RELIEVES Headaches, Stomachaches, Migraines, Cold on the Chest, Mosquito and Insect Bites and all painful symptoms.

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It is STRONGER and has GREATER GRIPPING Power than LEATHER.

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Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line Rs. 2 per inch); Fourth and onward Two Annas Re. 1 per inch); Twice or Once a week; First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 3 per inch); Fourth and onward Three Annas per line (Rs. 1-8 per inch). Minimum Charges Rs. 2.

THE APOLLO HAIR DRESSING SALOON AND TOILET CLUB,

For Ladies and Gentlemen,
Opposite the Yacht Club Chambers.

THESE Premises are the most airy and spacious of its kind in Bombay.

Large and assorted stock of Toilet Requisites for Ladies and Gentlemen.

Business Hours: 7 A. M. to 7-30 P. M. daily.

Prices Moderate. A visit solicited.

WANTED

ALL Ladies and Gentlemen to know that the late PALL MALL HAIR DRESSING SALOON has just been re-opened by S. GOLDMAN, late Hair Dresser of Poona, who is now prepared to undertake all kinds of Ladies' and Gent's hair work. He also has a large stock of Perfumery, Powders, Combes, etc., and guarantees satisfaction. Business from 7-30 a.m. to 7-30 p.m.—S. GOLDMAN, Hair Dresser, Wigmaker, 71b, Esplanade Road, Fort. Three doors from Messrs. Ditmar & Co.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co., GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES, LANDAUS, BROUGHAMS, and VICTORIAS by well-known Makers FOR SALE.

CARRIAGE repairs of every description will be executed with prompt attention.

HOUSES Furnished with the latest styled, neat Furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE and on HIRE, and also made to order.

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Prize Gold and Silver Medals and Diplomas of Merit awarded at the Bombay Horse and Carriage Show, 1900.

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Carriages of every description and of the latest fashion built to order and warranted of the very best reasoned materials and of the highest class of workmanship with all the latest improvements.

CARRIAGES Lined, Painted and Repaired. REPAIRS executed with the greatest possible care and attention.

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New and Secondhand Carriages Sold on Commission and Warehoused.

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NEW MEMORIAL DESIGN BOOK NOW ON HAND.

Specialists in Monumental Work for India.

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PILES external or internal, bleeding or blind is positively cured sooner than by any other cure. S. B. MITRA, Esq., Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Amraoti, writes:—"I have been perfectly cured of Piles by using your specific. I safely recommend it to those suffering from this painful disease." Price Rs. 2 only

HYDROCELE SPECIFIC, Rs. 5 only. H. PILLAI, Esq., Talukdar, Tuticorin, writes:—"It is certainly a wonderful specific, superior to any other Ointment or Liniment hitherto prescribed by European Doctors" For detailed account of Testimonia's, Treatment and Price List, please write to

J. C. MUKERJEE & Co.,
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LA MARTINIERE GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL
KHURSHAED MUNZIL
LUCKNOW.

THE SCHOOL YEAR BEGINS 7TH JANUARY.

For Prospectus apply to THE SECRETARY, La Martiniere College, Lucknow.

ARDESHIR'S PRIZE DRAWING.

CALCUTTA, 12TH DECEMBER.

THERE was a large gathering at C. Ardeshir's to witness the prize drawing under a special committee. Mr. Ardeshir said he was gratified at seeing so large an attendance, thanked the public for their past support, and hoped for future continuance. He also said the object of giving prizes was to further extend the popularity of English manufactured goods in India which were sold at lower prices than elsewhere. The goods were admitted to be superior, serviceable and moderate. Further reduction will be made in value and the lower prizes will be increased from 4 to 5. He hoped the public would appreciate and patronize the goods. Mr. Ardeshir regretted the postponement of the drawing of the 15th November, which was due to the late arrival of goods. He offered an apology to the audience who cheered his remarks. A good many of the prizes were drawn in Calcutta and the remaining prizes fell all over India. The local prizes were paid promptly and the gathering dispersed after refreshment. The public were given liberty to see their own numbers. The first prize of Rs.1,000 fell to Ticket No. 1439, held by a Bengali Girl, Srimati Toolsi Dassi, 72, Shamnagar Road, Dun Dum. The second prize, a pretty gold watch, fell to No.3182, held by O.C. Dover, 3, Marquis Street, Calcutta. The third, No. 9112, fell to Joharhossein Gangu, Khoka Bazar, Bombay. One of the spectators, an Englishman, won a gold watch. The audience dispersed highly pleased.

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NUSSERVANJI & Co.,
DEALERS IN CYCLES, &c.,
1, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

Jones' Sewing Machines as supplied to Her Majesty the Queen and numerous other Sewing Machines for thin and thick work. Repairs of Cycles and Machines executed with care and despatch. Perambulators and their Tyres kept in stock.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 21st instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Household furniture such as tables, chairs, easy chairs, cupboards, wardrobe, almyra, chest-of-drawers, large glass cupboards, counter, new carpets.
6 new Gladstone bags, 24 inches,
2 new Austrian safes on stands.
2 English-made iron safes with Chubb's locks.
16 gold embroidered table and teapoy covers.
1 case containing police dress sundries.
On account of the concerned—
36 Boxes each 1 dozen bottles Greek Brandy.

By order of the Administrator-General, the effects of the late Noorodeen Abdool Karim, consisting of silver and nickel silver hunting and open faced watches, time-pieces and clocks, show cases, watch glasses, watch and clock machines, empty watch and clock cases, chairs, chest of drawers, copper pots, wearing apparel, &c.

Also 1 Kelly's Directory of Merchants, Manufacturers and Shippers of the World, of 1903 belonging to the estate of the late Bai Navazbai, widow of Muncherji Pallonji Writer.

AT 2 P.M.

2 ladies' Star bicycles, almost new.
Several second hand gent's bicycles.
1 handsome rubber-tyred victoria.
1 strong-built vis-a-vis.
1 circular glass-fronted brougham.
1 handsome grey arab horse, 14-2, going in harness as also in saddle.
1 gent's English saddle with bridle,
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

By order of the trustees to the estate of Esa Haji Abubakar and Esa Haji Abubakar and Co., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at Bank Street, Fort, near the Bombay Bank, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 22nd instant at 1 p.m. the following fancy goods suitable for Christmas presents consisting of platedware in variety, tantalise frames albums, dressing bags electric fans companions centre pieces, bronze figures and clocks, wall clocks, carriage time pieces, fancy glassware, terra-cotta figures, phonograph, feather fans etc.

The property is now on view.

SALE OF PRINTING MACHINE, PRESSES, AND ENVELOPE FOLDING AND GUMMING MACHINES.

Under instructions from the Superintendent, Government Central Press, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at the Press, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2 p.m.

1 double Crown printing machine, Main's patent, complete
2 super royal presses.
1 note size press.
2 envelope folding and gumming machines.
A deposit of 25 per cent, will be required at the time of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On TUESDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at Clare Road, Byculla, the entire furniture of the Adelphi Hotel, consisting of valuable teakwood and blackwood furniture, glassware, crockery, full size slate billiard table lamp, pictures, carriages, horses &c.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 21st December, 1903.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJEE CAWASJEE & COMPANY, will, on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant, sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms at 2 p.m. the following:—

On account and at the risk of the consignors—
20 casks 8,000 pieces, furniture and dado tiles artistically designed in great variety, manufactured by the well-known Minton.
25 casks each 20 cwt Plaster of Paris
On account of the concerned—
2 cases each 5 doz. white cotton undershirts
6 cases Karlowitzer (superior Hungarian red wine).
6 cases Villanzer (superior Hungarian red wine),
6 cases ofner (superior Hungarian red wine).
6 cases ofner odelsberger (superior Hungarian red wine),
5 cases Chablis white.
On account of the concerned—
20 cases disinfectant powder.
3 cases tinware, consisting of baking pans, stew pans, tea kettles, spirit stoves, funnels, rubbers, sieves, &c.
1 case, 63 enamelled and nickled tea and coffee sets, washing services, &c.
2 Densmore typewriters No. 2,
1 S.H. Williams typewriter.
Miscellaneous goods consisting of music boxes, metal watches, handbags, old law books, a lot of about 90 dozen cups and saucers, &c.

SALE OF SILVER AND GOLD ORNAMENTS AND JEWELLERY.

Messrs SORABJI COWASJI and Co., will, by order of the Trustees of the late Mr. Nagard's Parbhudas, deceased, sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant at their Sale Rooms, at 3 p.m., a lot of gold and silver ornaments and jewellery, consisting of Diamond rings, pearl nose rings, gold bangles, neck chains, chairs, watch guards, silver water pots: lotas, and other silver and gold Indian ornaments.

The property of another gentleman consisting of diamond rings, ear-rings, pearl bangles, etc.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, 21st December, 1903.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES on the Northern side of Vithulwady Street, Telwady Lane, and in Telwady Lane, in Vithulwady Street, outside the Fort of Bombay.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay,
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 580 of 1901.

Meghji Jairam.............................Plaintiff.

vs.

Khimji Jairam and others.....................Defendants.

Pursuant to the order made in the above Suit, dated the 13th day of August, 1903, the following immoveable properties will be sold by Public Auction on the premises, by Messrs MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co.; by order of N. C. Macleod, Esq., the Receiver appointed herein by the Honourable High Court of Bombay. THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 21st day of December, 1903, at 4 p.m.

PARTICULARS.

LOT NO. 1.

All that piece or parcel of tenure, pension and tax land with the buildings and appurtenances standing thereon, situate on the northern side of Vithulwady Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Mandvi, containing by admeasurement 512 square yards or thereabouts, be the same a little more or less, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 2961, new survey No. 1462, and by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under C Ward No. 1642 and Street Nos. 121-125, Vithulwady Street, and bounded as follows: on or towards the South by the said Vithulwady Street, on or towards the west partly by the property of Jairam Hari and partly by the property of Gunpatrao Reghonath, on or towards the north by the property herein secondly described, and on or towards the east by the property of Dhanji Dharamsi.

LOT NO. 2.

All that piece or parcel of tenure, pension or tax land or ground, with stable, chawl and appurtenances standing thereon, situate in Telwadi Lane, in Vithulwady Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Mandvi, assessed by the Municipality under C Ward No. 1712, and Street No. 41 Telwady Lane, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under new No. 2961, and new survey No. 1462, containing by admeasurement 390 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the north partly by the property of Manji Keshowji and partly by the property herein thirdly described, on or towards the south partly by the property of Dhanji Dharamsey and partly by property hereinabove firstly described, on or towards the west partly by the property of Surji Govindji, partly by the property of Udhowji Khimji and partly by the property of Nathoo Moolji, and on or towards the east partly by property of the said Manji Keshowji, partly by the property herein thirdly described, partly by Telwady Lane and partly by property of Raghowji Mohundas.

LOT NO. 3.

All that piece or parcel of tenure, pension and tax land or ground with godown and appurtenances standing thereon situate on the northern side of Telwady Lane, in the Registration Sub-district of Mandvi, outside the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 151 square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under new No. 2961 and new survey No. 1462, and by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under C Ward No. 1711 and Street No. 40 Telwady Lane, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the south partly by Telwady Lane and partly by the property hereinabove secondly described, on the west by the said secondly described property, on or towards the north by the property of Manji Keshowji and on or towards the east by Telwady Lane.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made to Messrs. Dikshit, Dhanjishaw and Sunderdas, Receiver's Attorneys, or to the Undersigned.

SALE OF REMAINING STOCK-IN-TRADE OF CHINESE, JAPANESE, FRENCH, SHANGHAI, etc., PLAIN FANCY AND FLOWERED SILK PIECE-GOODS, CUSHIONS, BORDERS, BED COVERS, SHAWLS, TABLE COVERS, DOORCURTAINS, IRON SAFES, CUPBOARDS, etc.

By order of N. C. Macleod, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C and in re Haji Cassum Cadurdina traded as Haji Jan Mahomed Husseiff, an adjudged Insolvent, Messrs. Mehrjee, Johnston and Co., will, on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd December, 1903, at 2 p.m., sell by Public Auction at Shop No. 313, Jackeria Musjid, consisting of a large number of rolls, pieces and boxes of flowered, plain and fancy silk, ganzes, patch, jubblas, saris, ozaria, satin, crapes, romals, handkerchieves, odhnis tissue shawls, water silk kobi crapes, mushru, Pensful, utlas, table covers, cape silk pockets, tape borders, water silk dresses, cushions covers, waist bands, velvet borders, bone and sandal wood fans, cotton khumings, glass door cupboards, khuming mattresses, pillows, carpets, mirrors, clocks, iron safes, Kashmere, brass pots, etc.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 21st December, 1903.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 27, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 21st instant at 1 p.m. Messrs BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Reay House, Apollo Bunder, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved household furniture rich glass and crockery ware, best platedware, drawing-room sofas and chairs, almyrahs and cabinets, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, first rate pictures and oleographs, rich flower vases and table ornaments, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, brass and iron bedstead, rich carpets, &c. the property of Mr. R. M. MACFARLANE.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Merewether Road, Apollo Bunder "Rosevelt House," top floor, and back of Green & Reeds, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, drawing room suites, almyras, cabinets, marble top dressing and wash hand tables, first rate pictures and oleographs, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, brass and iron bedsteads, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, rich Persian and Brussel's carpets, &c., &c., the property of A. ABERCROMBIE, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co, are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Linden House," Apollo Bunder, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, drawing-room sofas and chairs, almirahs and cabinets, one marble top dressing and wash hand tables, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich flower vases and table ornaments, terracotta and parian busts, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, brass and iron bedstead, rich carpets, China mattings, etc., etc., the property of F. RAPER, Esqr.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 21st December, 1903.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF MILL STORES.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co, will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3 p.m. on account of the concerned,—
217 striping cards, different sizes.
75 strickles on wood and cloth.
3 rolls card fillets.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 21st December, 1903.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB BLEND WHISKY.

A FIRST CLASS BRAND AT A MODERATE PRICE,
WELL WORTH A TRIAL.

Of all dealers, or of
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co. LD., BOMBAY
SOLE AGENTS.

TEAS. TEAS.
MAY BLOSSOM
TEA.

The present most popular brand is the Mayblossom Tea.

SOLE AGENTS:—
CROFT MODY & Co.,
BOMBAY.

RETAIL AGENTS:—
DENISON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH
AND
MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:
EDINBURGH, 64, Princes Street.
LONDON, 61, Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds as at 31st December, 1902..........£ 16,378,771
Revenue for 1902..........£ 3,628,617

The sum of £ 830,160 was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1900 yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £ 1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW PROSPECTUS JUST OUT.
GREAT REDUCTIONS
under all SYSTEMS,
For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
Messrs. KING, KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
Standard Buildings, Bombay.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE,
ESTABLISHED 1848.

EXTRACT from the 54th Report of the Directors on the operations of the Society for the year 1902:—

Policies issued (Net)........4,748 for £1,792,845
Surplus on Transactions for above period..........£ 324,733
Annual Income..........£1,311,091
Assets..........£8,279,970

Life Assurance with or without Medical Examination.

The Society has lately devised several other New and Attractive Forms of Life Assurance and Endowments, particulars of which can be obtained on application to

CROFT, MODY & Co.,
CHIEF AGENTS
FOR
INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON,
BOMBAY.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, DECEMBER 18.

SECURITIES—		
2½ per cent, Consols	£88 5-8	= unchanged
3 do. Rentes	£98 ex	= — 1-4
3½ do, Indian Sterling Loan	£101 1-2	= unchanged
3½ per cent, Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£65 9-16	= — 1-16
SILVER—		
Spot in London	25 5-8	= — 1-8
2 months hence	25 1 4	= — 1-8
Spot in New York	55 1-4	= —1-8
EXCHANGES—		
Paris cheques	25·17	= — 1-2
Berlin „	20·43	= — 1-4
New York Demand	484	= +1-2
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England	4 pr ct	= unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills	3 3-4 pr ct	= do
6 „ „ „	3 5-8 pr ct	= do
3 „ Fine Trade Bills	4 1-8 pr ct	= do
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	4 1-8 pr ct	= do
INTEREST—		
Day to day loans	3 1-2 pr ct	= + 1-4
7 day market loans	3 1-2 pr ct	= + 1-3

SUGAR—
German Granulated 1st marks 10 5-16 = + 1-8

RUBBER—
Para Rubber 2s. 11d. unchanged.

WHEAT—
White Karachi D.-J. Business done 25s. 7 1-2d. = — 1 1-2d.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Guzerat, D.-J. Sellers, 35s. 3d = — 9d. Tone quiet but steady.

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold. Dec.-Jan. Sellers 35s. 3d. = + 3d. Tone firmer.
Coffee in New York 6 7-8 = + 2-16

ARRIVAL—
Steamer Tolesby.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay	£210,000
Gold „	£ 40,000
Silver to Calcuta	£ 10,000
Gold „	£ 30,000

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed Irregular. Surats firm. Manchester strong. Total Sales, 5,000. Spot 7·00. plus 8. Egyptian fair brown 8 9-16 unchanged. Sold on speculation and for Export 300. Imports 9,000. Arrivals closed Feverish.

Dec-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.Mar.	Mar.-April
6·81	6·77	6·76	6·74
+7	+7	+7	+7

April-May.	May-June.	June-July	July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sep.
6·73	6·72	6·70	6·66	6·53
+7	+7	+7	+6	+6½

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	56,000
Do. last year	40,000
Exports to Great Britain	35,000
Do. do Continent	71,000
Mid-Uplands	13·65 +35
Futures, month of Dec.	12·60 +16
Do. do. March	13·01 + 22

In New Orleans—

Spot	12 1-16 +1-4
Futures, month of March	13·32 + 31
Do. do. June	13·57 + 36
Tone at close	steady

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Friday, 18th December, 1903:—

Cotton	9,148 bales.
Wheat	23,103 cwts.
Linseed	3,283 „
Rape, Ral and Mustard seeds	1,301 „
Gingellyseed	30,711 „
Poppyseed	1,491 „
Groundnuts	351 „
Castorseed	3,367 „
Rice	3,982 „
Myrabollams	13,147 „
Cottonseed	4,363 „

BOMBAY, DECEMBER 19.

Bank T.T.				1s. 4 3-32d.
Bank Demand				1s. 4 1-8d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight			D. A.	1s. 4 11-32d.
Do	6	do	do	1s. 4 1-2d.
France	3	do	do	171 1-4 to 1-2
Marks	3	do	do	139 1-4
Hongkong	30	Days' Sight		124 1-2
Shanghai	30	do	do	175
Japan	30	do	do	149 1-2

Market—Firm.
Government Paper,
97-6 ready.
97-7 forward.

BANK RATE

Bank of England	since 3rd Sept.	4	per cent
Bank of Bombay	do. 10th Dec.	5	do.
Bank of Bengal	do. 10th Dec.	4	do.
Bank of Madras	do. 23rd July	4	do.

SEEDS—	Rs.	a.	p.
Linseed.—Tone steady.			
Ready	6	1	0
Rapeseed.—Tone firm,			
Brown Cawnpore, Ready.	5	11	0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready,	6	0	0
Yellow Guzerat, Ready.	6	0	0
Poppyseed.—Tone steady.			
Ready	6	5	0
Castorseed—Tone quiet.			
Ready	21	8	0
Gingellyseed.—Tone steady.			
Howree Khandeish	33	8	0
15 per cent. Mixed	33	8	0
25 per cent. „	32	8	0
50 per cent. „	31	4	0
Black Kutnee „	27	8	0

WHEAT.—Tone quiet.

Pissi 91 per cent.	Rs. 30
Club No. 1	„ 29
Hard Red	„ 23

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone.......... strong.
Estimated sales.......... 4,000 bales
Imports.......... nil.

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb-Mar.	Mar-Apl.
6·95	6·91	6·90	6·88
+14	+11	+14	+14

Apl-May	May-June	June.-July,	July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
6·85	6·83	6·82	6·80	6·64
+12	+11	+12	+14	+11

COTTON. The local market is strong, and prices have again advanced in sympathy with the rise in the Home markets. Exporters are holding back somewhat, and only a limited business is reported. Sellers also are scarce as they seem satisfied with the sales already made, and do not care to increase their contracts.

Ready Cotton is strong and in good demand.

MORE'S GRAND INDIAN CIRCUS.

THE large gathering which patronised the opening performance of this Company on Saturday night in the pavilion on the maidan opposite the Elphinstone School is a sure indication of its success during its stay in this city. Besides the skilful acrobatic displays and clever feats of horsemanship by the young members of the Company, there were some very wonderful performances by trained animals, including an elephant, a Bengal tiger, a dog, and a monkey. The most exciting part of the programme was the contest between a native and the Bengal tiger, which called for loud applause. The audience were also struck by the wonderful performance of a white pony which slept on its side for nearly a quarter of an hour, allowing the elephant to perform all kinds of movements over it. There were several other items on the programme, all of which were gone through excellently, and the visitors to the circus on Saturday night spent a couple of hours in real enjoyment. There is no doubt that the Company will be drawing crowded houses and they are well deserving of such patronage.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIUM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.

BERRY—NOTT—Nov 28, at Battle Church, Brecon, C Berry to Alice Lilian, daughter of the late Major R Mcl Nott, of the 103rd Foot.

GAULTER—GRANT—Nov 28, at St Philip's, Kensington. Lieut-Col H E Gaulter, late 37th North Hampshire Regt to Isabella Alma Grant, daughter of the late A Grant.

LANE—PEEL—Nov 24, at St Mark's Church, New Ferry, Cheshire, H P P Lane, assistant head constable of Liverpool, son of Major Lane, Royal Marine Light Inf, to Flora Emma, daughter of Capt E R Peel.

MONEY—WOOD—Nov 25, at All Saints' Church, Culmington, Capt N E Money, D S O, son of Capt A W Money, to Maud Boileau, daughter of E Wood.

POOLEY—BROOKE—Nov 26, at St Augustine's, Queen's Gate, G H Pooley, of the Uganda Medical Service, to Dulcibella Mary, daughter of the late H Brooke.

STREATFEILD—CAREY—Nov 25, at St John's Church, Weymouth, Commander P Streatfeild, R N son of the late Lieut-Col H D Streatfeild, to Effie Gwendoline, daughter of Col F W Carey (Retired), Royal Art.

DEATHS.

CLAYTON—Nov 29, at Wylam Hall, Wylam-on-Tyne, R Clayton, director of Messrs Barclay and Co, Limited, bankers, late captain, 68th Durham Light Inf., aged 62.

HUTCHESON—Nov 25, at Chetwynde Road, Southsea, Fanny Anne Hutcheson, daughter of the late Vice-Admiral F D Hutcheson.

MACDONALD—Nov 28, at Preston Manor, near Brighton, wife of the late Capt G V Macdonald, 19th Regt.

SYLVESTER—Nov 29, at Melbury Road, Surg-Genl J H Sylvester, late of H M Indian Army.

TOD—Nov 30, suddenly, at Croftside, Beechen Cliff, Bath Major R M Tod, late 43rd (Oxford Light Inf), aged 65.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

DE SILVA—December 20, at 5 p. m. at Upper Mahim the very Rev Gabriel Francis De Silva, Vara of Thana. Funeral will take place this afternoon at 4 o'clock at St Michaels Church, Mahim, Friends and relatives will kindly accept this intimation.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HANLEY—December 11, at Rawalpindi, the wife of Major R G Hanley, R A M C, of a son.

SHERRING December 14, at Almora, the wife of C A Sherring, I C S, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

HELLEIN—WAGSTAFF—December 16, at St Mark's Railway Church, Podanur, by the Rev H S Wait, Herbert Augustus Hellein, Permanent Way Inspector, Madras Railway, to Iris Margaret Wagstaff, second daughter of Mr and Mrs W J Wagstaff, Loco Dept, Madras Railway.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 23m. Sun sets, 5h. 27m. High water 0-58m., 0-45a. Low water, 6-50m., 6-23a.
Mahomedan Ramzan Eed.
Meeting of the Bombay University Senate, 5-15 p. m
Novelty Theatre, Mr. M. B. Leavitt's Variety Company, 9-30 p.m
Indian Circus, Esplanade 9 p.m.
Regimental Sports of the 117th Mahrattas on the 121st Pioneers' parade ground, 3 p.m.

REPORTED THEFT.—Mr. M. V. Kemp, who resides on the first floor of a house at Wellington Lines, has reported to the Police the theft of a silver watch, one gold chain wristlet, one diamond ring, &c. of the collective value of Rs. 300 from his bedroom on Wednesday night. The matter is being investigated by the Police.

DINNER TO MR. M. C. MURZBAN.—On Saturday evening, on the premises of the Ripon Club Apollo Bunder, a dinner was given by the members of the Corporation and others in honour of Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban C. I. E., who has just retired from the post of Executive Engineer to the Bombay Municipality. The dinner was largely attended.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS IN BOMBAY.—The Municipal Commissioner of Bombay has fixed Monday, the 18th January next for the general elections by the ratepayers; the 4th February for elections by the Chamber of Commerce; the 10th February for the elections by the Justices of the Peace; and the 22nd February for the election by the Fellows of the University.

THE HERBERT SPENCER LECTURESHIP.—It was stated that, after the cremation of the body of the late Mr. Herbert Spencer an Indian gentleman, who was present at the funeral ceremony, offered a sum of £1,000 or Rs. 15,000 to found a lectureship in the name of the deceased in connection with the London University. Advices from Calcutta state that the Indian gentleman above referred to, is Mr. W. C. Bannerjee of the Calcutta Bar who was twice elected the president of the Indian Congress, and is now a candidate for the British Parliament.

FATAL STREET ACCIDENT.—At the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, on Saturday, Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner for Bombay, conducted an inquest relative to the death of Sonia Gainoo a Hindoo, aged about thirty years. On Thursday afternoon the deceased was going along Dalysett Agiary Street, when he was knocked down and run over by a private victoria. He received serious internal injuries and was removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital where he died the next day, the cause of death being the rupture of the liver. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

BURGLARY AT MADANPOORA.—At the Mazagon Police Court on Saturday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Inspector Pettigara of the Criminal Investigation Department, charged Balkrishna Rugunath and four others with house breaking and theft of ornaments of the value of Rs. 342, belonging to Nowla Jetha a Marwari, residing at Madanpoora. The accused broke into the complainant's house on the night of the 23rd October and carried off the ornaments. A report was made to the police, and in consequence of certain information received two of the accused were arrested at Kamatipoora on Friday. They made a statement, which led to the arrest of the other accused and to the recovery of the greater portion of the property. The case was remanded in order to enable the police to arrest two other persons supposed to be concerned in the case.

SUICIDE OF A YOUNG WIFE.—Yesterday morning at Kandewady, Girgaum, Mr. P. Byrne Coroner for Bombay conducted an inquest, relative to the death of Rummabai, aged seventeen years, wife of one Govind Ladhooji, a Hindu. The deceased lived with her husband in Purboodas' Wadi off Kandewady. For the last twelve months she had been subject to epileptic fits, which came on at the interval of a month. Recently she showed symptoms of insanity and used to runaway from home and had to be brought back. She often said she was tired of life. About 11 o'clock on Saturday night she was seen throwing herself deliberately into a well near Morlidhar's temple in Kandewady. The police were informed and they dragged the well and recovered the body, life being extinct. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

COACHMAN AND HIS MASTER.—At the Esplanade Police Court on Saturday before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector E. DeBurgh, of the Mounted Police, charged Fakir Mahomed, a coachman, with rash and negligent driving, and escaping from legal custody and his master Haji Hassum Gunni with abetment of the second offence. It appeared that last evening the accused's carriage was stopped at Bori Bunder by a policeman on duty as it was driven at a very rapid rate. The second accused who was sitting in the carriage ordered the coachman not to mind what the sepoy said and told him to whip the horse and drive away. The coachman did accordingly and the horse furiously galloped off from Bori Bunder to the Market where Inspector DeBurgh stopped the carriage and arrested the accused. The accused pleaded not guilty. The Magistrate convicted them and sentenced them to pay a fine of Rs 25 each.

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN TROUBADOURS.

Although Mr. Leavitt's Company has been with us for two weeks the interest in the entertainment shows no sign of diminishing. On Saturday night the Novelty Theatre was packed, and judging by the enthusiasm displayed the "show" is bound to draw during the coming week. During the coming week it is intended that a new programme should be put on nightly. In view of the success which has been associated with previous performance there is little doubt that such a bill of fare will prove a great attraction. The biggest event of the week will be the performance of Christmas night. This will be devoted to the entertainment of the men of the Navy and Army stationed in Bombay, and the performance will be given under the patronage of his Excellency Rear Admiral Willes. The first part of the programme on this occasion will be given by Mr. Leavitt's troupe as usual, and during the latter portion of the evening the company of his Majesty's ship Fox will contribute a programme, which will doubtless appeal strongly to the audience. The chief feature of the programme will be the production of Edgar Pemberton's well known farce "Freezy and Mother-in-law," which has had so much success in various quarters Theatre-goers may depend upon seeing something new every night this week.

BUILDING LAND ASSESSMENT.

A PUBLIC MEETING IN SALSETTE.

A MEETING of the land-owners and residents of Bandora was held yesterday afternoon at the Bandora Old Municipal Office, Gore Bander Road to consider what steps should be taken with reference to the notices issued by the Special Officer in charge of Salsette Building Site revised assessments, etc. Mr. D. Gostling presided.

The Chairman said about a year and a half ago a Government resolution was published, but the language of the resolution as usual was extremely difficult to understand, being couched in legal phrases. He had copies of several notices served upon the land owners in Bandora by the Assistant Collector, Thana. The Government had declared in the resolution that its operation was intended for the benefit of the people and the local officers were directed to carry out the same with sympathy. The notices served upon the land-owners revealed that in some cases the land-owner was asked to pay a hundred and twenty times the assessment that he was then paying. As the phraseology of the resolution did not permit of understanding what it really meant, he, the (chairman) would suggest that the original resolution and translations of the same in Gujarathi and Marathi languages should be supplied to the land-owners at the time of serving the notice. He would next suggest that the average assessment was not justifiable. On the Pali Hill some portion of land was valued at Rs 2 a square yard, some at 12 annas while some land was unsaleable. The same was the case with regard to properties on public roads near and about the station and those situate within Municipal limits. The Government had gone on a very wrong basis, therefore, in fixing an average assessment for a particular locality. Again he objected to an important work like this being done by a temporary staff. Such work ought to be carried out by an efficient permanent staff. To use exceedingly mild language, he would call this policy of the Government an evil policy, a policy which makes Government very unpopular.

Mr. D. D. Chothia moved "That a memorial be forwarded to H. E. Lord Lamington pointing out the hardships entailed by the operation of the revised assessment rules, and soliciting a reconsideration of the same.

The resolution having been seconded the Hon. Mr. G. K. Parekh said that although he was not a land owner in Bandora he would refer them to the historical and legal aspects of the question. The claim of the Government rested upon one of two points, whether the payment made by the ryots to the Government was to be regarded as a rent of the property belonging to them or whether it was to be regarded as a claim of the State upon the property belonging to the ryots. If the second view was correct the Government had no right to the enhanced assessment of property belonging to the ryot. This question, he said, had been decided by Sir Michael Westropp, the late Chief Justice of Bombay, than whom an abler judge had not presided in any court in this Presidency. Mr. Parekh having referred to the historical aspect of the question from early Hindu times said the Government would do well to introduce a system by which cheaper building sites could be obtained in Salsette. Bombay was overcrowded and had become unhealthy on account of such overcrowding. A large saving could be effected in the expenditure if Salsette could relieve Bombay of overcrowding. The Government would lose the best opportunity offered to them if they did not avail themselves of it.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

On the motion of Mr. Fereira, seconded by Mr. Rajaram Tukaram, it was resolved that a committee be appointed to draw up the memorial for submission to Government, to collect subscriptions, and to do everything that may be deemed necessary in connection therewith.

It was proposed by Mr. H. C. Modi, and seconded by Mr. Rajaram Tukaram, and resolved that the Special Officer in charge of building sites and the Collector of Thana be requested to stay proceedings pending the result of the appeal to the Government.

THE COSMOGENY OF THE AVESTA AND THE BIBLE.

THE Rev. H. McNeille lectured at the C. M. S. Hall Grant Road, on Saturday evening on the above subject. He said:—Teaching concerning the creation is needful for us if we are fully to embrace monotheism as against henotheism, and to trust ourselves wholly to God. See 1 Pet IV. 19 recognising the creation as the work of the only God. This is taught Job XL. 6-14, and the same is expressed devotionally in Ps. CIV. In the Avesta Ahura is called the Creator. Several of the lost nasks touched upon the subject. The Vendidad names 16 districts as having been successively created by Ahura who declares that Ahriman opposed him by counter-creations of physical and moral evils, the physical ones being the river, serpent, locusts, ant-hills, mosquitoes, and winter. Elsewhere a different account is given, and creation is said to have been accomplished in six stages,—however water earth, plants, animals, man. Before looking at the Bible account it may be well to recall what modern science teaches on the subject. The substance of the solar system was originally one vast shapeless mass, extending continuously from the centre to beyond the furthest planet, and consequently exceedingly attenuated; it was also vibrating with intense energy being heated to such a degree that it was non-luminous; it had to reach the luminous condition by cooling down and yet further cooling was needed to bring it out of that condition and into a liquid or solid state. (At the present time the inner orb of the sun remains too hot to be luminous, the photosphere has cooled into the luminous state, and the planets have cooled further so as to be liquid and solid.) Also as this vast fluid mass shrank portions of its substance, perhaps at first in the form of rings, were thrown off from its outer edge and became planets. On each occasion when a planet was thus formed an interval or expanse intervened between it and the still shrinking central mass. Our terrestrial ball, when its turn came, cooled with comparative rapidity, and its surface became covered in parts with water, while in other parts solidified substance projected above the water and vegetable life was developed: further quiescence of the atmosphere would allow sun, moon and stars to become luminaries shedding their light clearly on the earth which thus became fitted as an abode for animals and men. The 1st chapter of Genesis is in exact accord with the above theory. The mass originally created is declared to have been shapeless, void dark and under the influence of vibratory action. Light appeared. Then there intervened an expanse between the fluid substance of this earth (our attention is fixed upon this alone among the planets) and the rest of the mass. N. B.—The word firmament is a simple mistake which has come to us from the old Latin and great translators: the margin of our revised version tells us that the meaning of the Hebrew is expanse. The next stage was that water and dry land were separated then vegetable growths appeared; the luminaries became visible; and the last actions of creative power furnished the earth with animals and men.

THE VICTORIA SWIMMING BATH.

HIS Highness the Rao of Cutch, who has been staying in Bombay for the last few days, visited the Victoria Swimming Bath last evening for the purpose of witnessing the game of water polo and various feats in water arranged for the occasion by the proprietors of the bath Messrs. Dady and Framroze Cursetjee Gorwalla. The bath building was decorated with flags and a string band was in attendance, which played a choice selection of music. At 5 o'clock the Rao, accompanied by his brother Prince Kaluba, Mr Pestonjee Sorabjee Bhujwalla Dr. Damania and Mr. Palonjee Bezonjee, arrived at the bath, and was received by the proprietors. The programme of the evening was opened with a high jump in water by the members of the bath which was very creditably performed. Amongst those who took part in that feat was a girl of about five years of age, whose jump into the water from a height of about ten feet and whose graceful side-swim were remarkable. The struggles of a drowning man and his rescue by a member of the bath were next exhibited. The way in which a beginner is taught the art of swimming was also shown to his Highness. A game of water polo and the tug-of-war were watched with good deal of interest by his Highness. Of all the feats that were performed in the water during the evening the most wonderful was the daring jump through a burning ring into the water, which was loudly applauded by the assembly. A boy jumped in with all his clothes and shoes on and having remained for a few seconds under the water, came on to the surface with all his clothes and shoes removed. The programme of the evening concluded with a "cyclist jump" in which a member riding from a distance hurled himself into the water with his machine. His Highness expressed himself highly pleased with all that he saw. Before leaving the bath the Rao was garlanded and presented with a bouquet by Mr. Gorwalla and three cheers were raised by the assembly in his honour.

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ARRIVAL OF THE TRANSPORT PLASSY.

THE Indian Troop Service Transport Plassy, under the command of Captain H. W. Haughton, arrived in harbour yesterday evening from Southampton which port she left on the 27th November. She brought drafts for various regiments comprising 70 officers, 15 ladies, 9 children, and 651 non-commissioned officers and men, 170 women and 89 children. The troops will be landed to-day in the Sassoon Dock. The drafts K. O. S. Borderers Middlesex Regiments, Durham Light Infantry, and the details for Karachi, Burma, and stations via Poona; also women accompanied by their husbands will on disembarkation proceed to Colaba Depots to await despatch to their various destinations. The drafts consisting of 10 officers 420 men, 62 women, and 25 children, will leave for Deolali by one special troop train at 5-40 p. m. this evening. The following are the names of the officers:—

Lieut Col Mrs Woodhouse and daughter, R A M C
Captain H C O Murray 2nd R Highs
Lieut E W C Monro, R I Fus
Major R E P Fitz Curzon R I Fus
2nd Lieut J W Mackenzie, R Scott
2nd Lieut W F Robertson R Scot
2nd Lieut S J G Beaumont, Cheshire
Major P R Mantell, R Welsh Fus (D S O)
2nd Lieut A Mc L Finnie E York
Lieut W F Graham, K O S B
Major Mrs W T Bidduepl Durham L I
2nd Lieut I G Gillespie, Durham L I
Capt Mrs J Going, S Wales Borderers
2nd Lieut W H Stone, Somerset L I
2nd Lieut R F T Burnett R F A
Major and Mrs J Fallow, R A M C
Capt and Mrs W G Beyts 3 children, R A M C
Lieut and Qr mr H G Clay, E Surrey Regt
Lieut C G Phillips, R Lanc Regt
Capt C Ainslie, R E
2nd Lieut R K Hannay, Unattached List
2nd Lieut R E Fanon, Unattached List
Major N W Evans, R E
Capt and Mrs C O Halliday, R E
2nd Lieut C O Hay, Oxford L I
Lieut E Marchant Mr and daughter, Bank Dept
2nd Lieut A Wright, D Guards
2nd Lieut P H Compton, 6th D Guards
2nd Lieut A E McCullum, 4th Hussars
2nd Lieut W B White, 4th Hussars
2nd Lieut H A C Marsh, 9th Lancers
2nd Lieut A Edwards, 9th Lancers
2nd Lieut R Barry, 15th Hussars
Lieut T A Fanshawe, R E A
2nd Lieut E Fox, R Welsh Surrey
Capt and Mrs W G Harding, Lincoln Regt
Capt and Mrs A H Yatman, Som L I
2nd Lieut E W Chapman, S W Borderers
2nd Lieut W H Lewellyn, S W Borderers
2nd Lieut C E Morgan, S W Borderers
2nd Lieut K Parge, Scottish Rifles
2nd Lieut G G C Maclean, E Lanc Regt
2nd Lieut C F Clark, E Surrey
2nd Lieut L Griffith, Welsh Regt
Lieut V H Kavanagh, R I Fus
Lieut C J G Harwood, R A M C
Major H Carr, R A M C
Capt G J Houghton, R A M C
Lieut J M Meadows, R A M C
Lieut M C Beatty, R A M C
Lieut W C Lowe, A V Dept
2nd Lieut H P Chaplin, 10th Hussars
Lieut C M Trusman 12th Lancers
Lt T R McLellan, Sco Rifles
2nd Lt A R Hume Sco Rifles
2nd Lt E H Turnbull Sco Rifles
Capt J A Cummins, R G A
2nd Lt J A Harvey, Suffolk Regt
Capt C W H Crichton, 10th Hussars
2nd Lieut E J Hewitt, Dorset Regt
2nd Lieut R Cartwright, Devonshire
Major J J Russell, R A M C
Capt R T Blown, R A M C and Mrs
Capt A W McComb, R H A
Bt Major F R Crum, K R R C
2nd Lieut C C Stewart, 2 Yorks Regt
2nd Lieut J M C, S G Taylor Cheshire
2nd Lieut R E Mc Callum, R Scots
2nd Lieut L G Farguharson, R Scott
Lieut S Parrow, I A
Matron Fait, A I M N S
N Sister Byers, A I M N S
N Sister G Magill, A I M N S
N Sister E C Stewart, A I M N S
N Sister L A White, A I M N S
N Sister W Maldridge, A I M N S
N Sister Bait, A I M N S and Mrs
Lieut H Clay, I Army
Lieut H Clay, 5 children
Mrs Beally 5 Children
Rev T G Cree, C of E Chaplain
Rev J Kenney, R C Chaplain

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

The following races were sailed on Saturday afternoon in a light breeze from the W. N. W. There were a large number of entries for the Yacht races, but only two Tomtits crossed the line. The Ships' Boats race fell through on account of there being only one entry.

"B" Class Yacht Handicap Race course from Committee vessel round Sunk Rock round North Karanja Buoy thence to Committee Vessel leaving all marks to Port, Distance 7·6 miles, starting at 2-45 p.m.

Handicap	Yacht	Owners	Time in course	Corrected Time
Scr	Pride	Mr E R Smetham	1 52 53	1 52 50a
Scr	Prixie	Mr R G Monteath	1 53 20	1 53 20b
Scr	Janetta	The Officers, R E	1 58 12	1 58 12
Scr	Erin	Mr B H Ireland	1 58 50	1 58 50
Scr	Mannikin	The Officers, R A	1 59 58	1 59 58
11·24	Sayonara	Maj Curtis, RA MC & Mr C G Nomico	1 0 10	1 48 50a

(a) Won the 1st prize,
(b) Won the 2nd prize

Erin made his first appearance but lost quite three minutes through a bad start. No particulars were received from any of the yacht in this race. So a discriptive account cannot be given. Sayanora won first prize Pixie securing the second.

"A" Class yacht sailed the same course as the "B" Class starting at 3. p.m.

Handicap allowances	Yachts	Owner	Time in course	Corrected Time
Scr	Forrella	Mr C T R Scovell	1 31 10a	1 31 10(c)
3 10	Stella	Lt-Col H W Boyd, I M S	1 33 42	1 30 32(b)
3 10	Sapphire	Capt Muter, R E and Mr R H Hopkins	1 34 13	1 31 13
3 10	Turquise.	Mr C A Crommelin	1 37 9	1 33 59
6 42	Chita	Mr E Comber	1 38 51	1 33 15
15 12	Isca	Mr E Faulkner	1 42 10	1 26 58(a
11 24	Nanta	Mr G B Adamson	1 52 42	7 41 18

(a) Won the first prize, (b) won the second prize and (c) won third prize

All got away to an excellent start. It was a broad reach to Sunk Rock, Sapphire going remarkably well nearly held Forella. Turquoise jib was not drawing and she consequently dropped behind. It was another broad reach to North Karanja Buoy against a strong ebb tide, some of the boats setting spinnakers. Siclla sailed very fast overhauling both Forella and Sapphire, but after roudging north Karanja Buoy did not do well on the beat home, Nevertheless she came in second and took second prize. Isca sailed better than we have ever seen her sail before and richly deserved the first prize which she won. Nanta was completely out it in the light wind prevailing.

Tomtit Class started at 3-5 p.m. and sailed course No. 3 from Committee vessel round south Karanja Buoy, round Sunk Rock and back to the Committee vessel leaving all marks to starboard. Distance 7-1 miles.

No details were received Meg won the prize.

		Time in course.
Meg	Mr. C. H. Byrne	1 46 8
Tomtit	Dr. F. M. Gibson	1 47 24

CRICKET.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE GYMKHANA "A" TEAM VS. ELPHINSTONE C.C.

This match was played on the Esplanade ground on Saturday and resulted in a draw. Scores:—

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Mr H Kanga, l-b-w Polishwalla	56
Mr Vazifdar, run out	0
Capt Mcoge, b Arya	8
Mr J Mody, l-b-w Arya	28
Capt Hutchinson, b Irani	0
Mr Mogrelia, b Arya	7
Mr Sanzgiri, not out	3
Major Street, b Arya	5
Mr Prabhakar Mr P P Sen Mr Smith	Did not bat
Extras	17
Total	113

ELPHINSTONE C C.

Mr B J Doctor, not out	28
Mr S B Mistry, b Prabhakar	21
Mr D M Raja, not out	49
The rest did not bat.	
Extras	9
Total (for 1 wkt.)	107

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE GYMKHANA "B" TEAM VS. ELPHINSTONE HIGH SCHOOL.

This match was played on the Esplanade ground on Saturday and resulted in a draw. Scores:—

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Jhonston, c and b J Dalvi	4
S Billimoria, not out	28
R Somji b Vagh	1
H Billimoria, c and b Hiramehta	26
Kothawalla, b Hiramehta	0
Asrani, b Hiramehta	0
Sabhawalla not out	4
Vaz Alvarez Vorali Sabiar	did not bat,
Extras	15
Total	78

ELPHINSTONE HIGH SCHOOL.

Pundole, b H Billimoria	3
Dalvi l-b-w H Billimoria	1
K Dalal c H Billimoria	0
Gagrat l-b-w H Billimoria	1
Shete b H Billimoria	18
B Dalvi not out	37
Havaldar c Sabhawalla	15
Hiramehta b S Billimoria	13
Vatcha not out	13
Kasimai did not bat	
Vagh do.	
Extras	10
Total	126

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GREY WORSTED COATINGS	3 8	5 0	do
HOMESPUNS	1 12	2 4	do
SERGES—Indigo Blue, fast Khaki and all other colors	2 6	4 8	do
GREATCOATINGS	2 8	5 0	do
(all materials 54" wide)			
TUSSAH LUSTRE SERGES 27" wide.........		at 1 8	do
PUTTIES in Khaki, Blue & Green, in all sizes.........		From 1 2	per pair
SADDLE NUMDAHS,—for Ladies		5 0	each
For Gents.........		4 8	do
HORSE CLOTHING,—Quarter piece only.........	6 8	12 0	
Complete suit... ..	11 12	22 12	
SERVANTS CLOTHING MATERIALS.........	2 6		per yard
CAWNPORE SHAWLS OR LOHIS	3 8	10 0	each
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*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, DEC. 21, 1903.

THE KHOTI ACT AMENDMENT BILL.—III.

It was well-known to those acquainted with the Konkan that whilst the Khoti system was in full force in the northern talukas, and had there reached its extreme pitch of development, such was not the case in the southern talukas, and notably in Devgad. Owing to their distance from Piusheram near Chiplun, the headquarters of the Brahmins, who may be termed the intervening Khots as distinguished from the Mahratta families or indigenous Khots to their inaccessability, and to their more turbulent condition, the Khoti system had hardly percolated through the southern talukas, and although the chief families might have assumed the name of Khot, yet they had none of the powers of oppression which the Khots in the northern talukas had usurped. The land tenure was in a state of transition, and might have, in favourable circumstances, developed into the freehold or dhara tenure. Its development had been checked by the atmosphere of Khoti chicanery wafted from the northern talukas, but the essence of independent tenure was only overshadowed. Consequently when the Khoti Settlement Officers proceeded to record the status of the cultivators they found that the provisions of the Khoti Act were really inapplicable, and that, strictly speaking, a number of villages should have been recorded as dhara and not as Khoti. Representations were made to Government with no result. The voice of the charmer was still omnipotent. The position was this, The Settlement Officer found that the revenue demanded by the State had been divided, proportionately to their holdings, amongst the villagers, so that each holder was practically responsible to the State and only nominally to the manager who benefitted nothing. Even village menials, such as barbers and mahars, had their share recorded, and all had the right of sale. The tenure was essentially free-hold. The Khot or manager was "primus inter pares" in relation to the State, but no more so far as the land was concerned. His land paid its proportionate recorded share like that of others.

Under the Act it was impossible for the Settlement Officers to enter the status of an occupier as that of dharakari, but it was possible for them to record the assessment or rent which each holder had paid for years systematically. The Khots had no power to raise the rent. That was only possible when the State raised the assessment. Then a division was made by the villagers amongst themselves. The rents in force were, therefore, recorded. Naturally, when the assessment of a village was raised by a new Survey Settlement, a matter with which the Khoti Settlement Officers had no concern, the recorded rents have proved insufficient. It is not quite evident how the Government proposes to deal with such occupiers, but obviously they are entitled to pay only the Survey Assessment and the Local Fund Cess. The combined payments would equal the revenue demanded by the State. The position of these occupiers is superior to that of occupancy tenants, and it is essential that it should not be tampered with. Nothing should be done to bring them under the power of the Khot. They should be granted the survey tenure. By that their position would be assured; the revenue demand would be met; and reduction of it unnecessary. The question as to what profit the manager, or Khot, should have, must not affect the tenants' payments. For merely collecting the rent, in cases, 25 per cent, as proposed, seems excessive and 10 per cent. should be ample as there should be no loss ever. Many of the rent collectors are simply kulkarnis, and have absolutely no power or authority otherwise in the villages. And to pay a large percentage on the Local Fund cess seems absolutely uncalled for. The cess is purely a State one. It, of course, has never been a source of Khoti profit, and yet Government propose to give 25 per cent. of it to the Khot. Such a grant will materially hamper the purposes for which the cess is levied. This is a concession for which there is no excuse. A minor concession is to be made in Khoti villages whereby land held rent free, as regards payments to the Khots but assessed by the State for religious or other services to the community, is to have its assessment remitted so long as the services are rendered. The possibility of abuse is evident and who, in a Khoti village, will declare it. It has been a long-standing grievance of villagers that Khots have already encroached on the privileges of village servants and have enforced payments for their holdings formerly free. Now the Khot will get the land free from the State and take rents. Surely the Khots' profits are not so small that his share of village expenses need to be remitted. And if the remission be required in a Khoti village, why not in a dhara? The claims of the community are similar. In its anxiety to conciliate the Khots the British Government will far exceed the aforetime native Governments in concessions.

The details of the proposed legislation do not favourably commend themselves, but the good intentions of Government to ameliorate, if possible, the wretched condition of the Konkani cultivator elicit the warmest approval. The question arises, "Will the Amendment Bill accomplish the task? When the flourish of trumpets with which, metaphorically, the Khoti Act of 1880 was promulgated is recalled to memory and the present confession of its failure is perused, scepticism is excusable. The Act was to be panacea for all the ills endured by the cultivators at the hands of the Khots; peace and amity was assured; the wolf was to lie down with the lamb. A beautiful picture. This was over twenty years ago and the tenants are acknowledged to be still the victims of rapacity. The Khoti question began on the day that the native Government first farmed out a village. Troublous times, distance, inaccessability, and the corruption of the State officials enabled the Khots to establish themselves in the Konkan, to gather power, to usurp privileges, and finally to claim proprietary rights. The British Government missed the best opportunity of rectifying matters at the Survey Settlement, and clamped its disastrous policy by the Khoti Act. Concession after concession has been made and the present Bill is replete with them. Every concession granted will be made a matter for compensation in the future. The Hon. Mr. Khare's suggestion, that Government should solve the matter by dividing the assessment between the Khots and tenants, should be sufficient to open the eyes of Government. Half the revenue of the Konkan to be enjoyed by the Khots in exchange for what? No concessions will ever satisfy the Khots, and, therefore, no half measures will ever practically relieve the cultivators. Not until the word Khot has been erased entirely from the Revenue records will the tenants enjoy such prosperity as they can. Until that happy event they will continue to be ground down and pass their lives in poverty and misery.

Russia and Japan. Events in the Far East are rapidly nearing the decisive stage, but while the signs are ominous it is not yet clear that war is inevitable. Russia is pursuing her characteristic method of negotiating, in which she emulates the Porte in trying to stretch points in her own favour. She is determined to go as far as she can while apparently equally decided that if war must result Japan shall make the first hostile move. The longer hostilities are delayed the better for Russia and, unhappily, the worse for Japan. Japanese statesmen fully recognise the difficulties of the situation, one of the ironies of which is that should war now break out Japan will enter the conflict penalised by the results of her policy of forbearance. That this view is spreading among the people is shown by the demands made upon the Government to take aggressive action without more delay. Russia however, calculates upon the moderation and pacific dispositions of the Japanese Cabinet, and failing the decision of the latter to cease negotiating and to strike, whatever the consequences, Russian diplomacy will persevere along its own lines until all is gained that is desired. It is apparent, however, that Japanese patience is being greatly strained, and the situation presents uncertainties that make it unwise to attempt to prophecy how the crisis will terminate. The hope for peace lies in the influence of Great Britain and the United States acting as moderators on Japan and in restraining Russian demands. That British sympathy is entirely with our Far Eastern ally is shown by the remarkable offers of British service in her cause. Some of the men who are ready to fight for Japan are, no doubt, inspired by the spirit of pure adventure, but it is unquestionable that Japan's opposition to the advance of the great Northern Power and the vital reasons she has for her attitude have evoked popular admiration in the West. Added to that is the recognition that throughout a critical period our allies have shown an admirable discretion which has greatly raised them in the estimation of the British people. The Japanese rules, we are informed, prevent the acceptance of the offers of service made in Great Britain and the best wish of her friends is that Japan may not find it necessary to call upon her own forces for active service.

Inoculation and the Commission's Report. Twelve months have gone by since the sad accident at Mulkowal—an accident that caused the death of nine or ten people. A special Commission was appointed to investigate the matter. The blame of this terrible mishap was to be laid at someone's door. It must have been due to carelessness on the part of those who prepared the serum, really a favillon—or to the inoculating officer and his staff—or to one man in Bombay or one man in the Punjab. Both these men are waiting for the verdict. The report is still unpublished. The "Lancet" of November 7th says:—"The inference from the silence is that the finding must be an unpleasant one. One can hardly imagine that the Government has suddenly put on a cloak of magnanimity that it intends taking a parental view of the matter, and that this silence is merely a means of screening one or two individuals." There can be no question about it, "the finding is unpleasant"—but it is unpleasant, for more than one of the gentlemen connected with the accident. It is very unpleasant for one if not two Governments, and the only conclusion is that it is to screen these Governments or that the fault of the contamination is placed in such a quarter that, if published, good-bye to inoculation; for people in India, indeed in the world at large, will pause before using material issued from any quarters which are condemned. But this is not all. Colonial Governments are waiting to hear the verdict. It is of little importance to them in a way, who is to blame—what they want to know is, which serum, if any to use; was the accident due to the methods of preparing the new serum, or not; are the results as good, and has the serum been standardized? Until such questions are answered, inoculation will be more or less at a stand still. If A is to blame, A will know how to act; if B is to blame. the same applies to him. But if a two edged sword is kept dangling over A and B's heads, it renders their lives miserable, it unhinges them for their work. And it gives unscrupulous people a handle to play with. The time has arrived when something must be done to force some statement from the powers that be.

The Rail and River-borne Trade of Sind. At the first glance the statistics embodied in the report of Mr. E. H. Aitken, the Acting Chief Collector of Customs in Sind, upon the rail and river-borne traffic of that Province during the past year are not at all encouraging. It is not, however, necessary to read very far to see that after all a fairly prosperous year has been negotiated, and that at any rate the figures are much better than they seem. The volume of trade, says the report, is less than that of the previous year by over 55 lakhs of Indian maunds, and by two crores of rupees or 10 per cent. of the value. However, this decrease followed on a remarkably heavy year, and as compared with 1901 the imports have increased by no less than 99 lakhs of maunds, the quantity being practically trebled. The value also was 58 per cent. in advance of that reported two years ago. The same thing applies to the exports. There was a decline of about 8 per cent. as compared with last year, but an increase of no less than 42 per cent. when the figures are placed side by side with those of the year before. The chief direction in which the decrease occurred in respect of the imports was in trade with the Punjab. The principal articles, responsible for this falling off, were jowari, bajri, linseed rape and mustard seed. All these commodities declined in volume because of poorer crops in the Punjab. The trade with Bombay increased lightly owing to larger importations of ghi. This was due to larger supplies being available, and, in consequence, no imports were made from Mekran and Sonmiani and an insignificant amount from Persia and Turkey in Asia. The exports exhibited an improvement in quantity but a decline amounting to 8 per cent. in value. The increase of volume is chiefly due to larger quantities of cotton, piece-goods, raw hides, wines and spirits, iron and steel, locomotive engines, and other railway materials having been sent to the Punjab. There was a rise in respect of coal owing to larger railway requirements. On the whole, the year seems to have been a very good one, and at any rate there appears to be no cause for complaint.

On Saturday morning, the Boer General De La Rey, accompanied by his son, and Mr. Gabriel, returned to Bombay from Ahmednagar. The General expects to be able to return to South Africa this week.

With regard to various rumours that have been afloat during the last few weeks, we understand that no scheme has been formulated for the amalgamation of the Postal and Telegraph Departments in India.

We hear from Quetta that the Seistan Boundary Commission is proceeding quietly with its work, the advent of cold weather having made survey operations once more possible.

Difficulties of transport, due to anthrax among the ponies and foot and mouth disease among the other animals, have been experienced by the force in Sikkim. These are now passing away. A temporary engagement of coolies has tided matters over.

New rates are sanctioned for the carriage of Indian newspapers by post, a quarter anna being charged for six tolas. The half anna charge up to 20 tolas will remain as at present with another half anna for every additional 20 tolas.

Mr. Justic Gurudas Banarjee has, we understand, been compelled by ill-health to apply for permission to resign his seat on the bench of the High Court at Calcutta. We take it, says the "Pioneer" that Baba Saradh Charan Mitra, pleader of that Court, who, for several months acted as Judge, will fill the vacancy.

On and from the 1st January 1904 new denominations of British postal orders from six pence to 21 shillings will be available for sale to the public at post offices, at which such orders are ordinarily sold. The amount to be paid for an order of any of these new denominations will be the equivalent of its value in Indian money plus commission.

According to the last arrangments, H. E. Lord Kitchener and Staff were to leave Simla on Saturday morning. They travel by landau to Kalka in order to avoid the changes necessary by train, and at Kalka His Excellency will find two carriages of the Viceregal train, and will travel in them to Calcutta, where he hopes to arrive on Tuesday. His leg is now in plaster of Paris. His Excellency has been regularly carried down from his room to the library at Snowdon for some days past, and is making a good recovery.

Messrs. D. L. de Saram and T. Kelaart, the two Ceylonese cricketers, who have been invited to Bombay by the Indian Cricket Team for England Committee to take part in the Test matches, arrived by the P. & O. steamer Chusan. Mr. Nawak Ram, the well-known Patiala cricketer, who has received a similar invitation, has also arrived in Bombay. The Aligarh College past and present team will arrive in Bombay from Aligarh this afternoon. Another team of visitor cricketers styling themselves the Punjab Frontier Cricket Club will arrive in Bombay this evening from Peshawar.

Mica mining in the Nellore District of the Madras Presidency promises to turn out an important industry at no very distant date in view of the demand that appears to have arisen for prospecting and mining licenses for the mineral. So far Bengal has practically had the monopolly in the matter of mica production, but Madras is certainly "going ahead" in the same direction, and when her mica resources are worked more extensively, she ought to prove a formidable rival to our own Province. Bengal has had her mica mines worked for a considerable period now, whereas in the Madras Presidency mica mining is only of recent date and apparently a good deal remains to be made out of it "down south," says "Capital."

Rinchengong, the little hamlet reached by the Tibet Mission on Sunday is about ten miles beyond the Jelap La on the banks of a stream known as the Rido. Chumbi itself is barely six miles further on, and is situated at the junction of the Mo and Rido streams. It is reported that the yaks with the Mission are suffering from disease. The murrain to which these animals are specially liable is a kind of rinderpest, and is known to the Tibetans as yor. Some six or seven years ago it was reported from the Chumbi that yor had carried off 80 per cent. of the cattle in the district. The herdsmen insisted that it was imported from India through lower Sikhim. As a matter of fact yor is indigenous to Tibet, and sportsmen and explorers have narrated that they have seen numbers of bodies of wild yaks, struck down by the disease. It is probable that a few weeks hence, if normal weather prevails, the Jelap La will be closed by snow, but the troops in the Valley are not likely to be put to any great distress, as in Chumbi itself the fall, if any, is always light.

The following subscriptions have been received towards the fund to defray the expenses of the Indian Cricket Team which will visit England next spring:—Lord Harris, £10; Lord Wenlock, £10; Lieutenant-Colonel Desraz Urs, Rs. 100; Mr. H. D. Watson, I. C. S., Rs. 50.

The "Glasgow Herald" yachting correspondent confirms a report published some weeks ago that a Clyde Syndicate is likely to take in hand a further challenge for the America Cup. The suggestion has been favourably received that Messrs. Coasts, Clark, and Donaldson should head three separate Syndicate, and have three yachts designed by Messrs. Watson, Fife, and Mylne, the yachts to be raced throught the summer, and the best be selected to challenge, says in 1905.

THE BOMBAY RACING SEASON.

SECOND EXTRA MEETING.

There was a capital attendance at Mahaluxmi on Saturday when the second extra meeting was run off, and the programme, which was not so well filled in the case of one or two events as it might have been, turned out excellently for backers. Kyam, the first favourite of the day, won with ease, and this was immediately followed by the victory of another "sure thing," Winchester coming safely in, and Grey Fox, who was liked by a section of the crowd on account of general reputation was nowhere. Adonis also won, though he only beat Skylark out by a length after a well fought race. There were only two horses in the Colonial Stakes, and the race seemed such a simple matter for Spark that we surmise the Pencillers would have preferred to close their books. Spark duly won, and very comfortably too. Malabar also pulled off a good race with betting six to four against him, and the last race of the day was won by Sapphire who was a good thing for those who knew at the commencement of the betting and who held the favourite's position at the start. The following are the details:—

Beginners Plate—Winner Rs. 200; second Rs 100; and third Rs. 50. For Arabs 13-3 and under, new measurement, which have not won a flat race value Rs. 50. 13-3 to carry 8st 10lbs. W I Distance—1-2 mile.

Mr. E. Isaac's g a h KYAM 8st. 4lbs.......... Heeroo 1
Mr. A. R. Suleman's b a h Syrabite, 8st. 4lbs Noormahomed 2
Mr. B. D. Jewell's b a h Guinea Fowl, 7st. 12lbs. Dhondi 3
Captain Burne's g a h Silver King 8st 4lbs . Native 0
Colonel Anderson's g a h Surhan 8st. 4lbs Robinson 0
Mr. A. M. Amer's b a h Supporter 7st. 12lbs... Elul 0

Betting: 6 to 4 on Kyam; 5 to 1 Guinea Fowl; 6 to 1 Supporter; 10 to 1 the others.

Guinea Fowl lead with Kyam in close attendance. In the straight Kyam took command, and Guinea Fowl gave place to Sybarite. Won by four lengths, half a length between second and third. Time—1min. 55seconds

The Small Arab Plate.—Winner Rs. 200; second Rs. 100; and third Rs. 50. For Arabs 13-3 and under which have not won a flat race value Rs. 1,500 or over since 31st March 1901. 13-3 to carry 8st. 10lbs. W. I. Penalties—Winners since 31st March, 1901, of a race value Rs. 150 or over: once, 4lbs.; twice, 7lbs.; oftener 10lbs. Winners since the above date of race value Rs. 900, 4lbs. oftner, of race value Rs. 900, or of race value Rs. 1,400, or over, 7lbs., in addition to above penalties. Allowances—Ponies, old measurement, 7lbs. Distance—5 furlongs.

Aga C. Shah's ch a h Winchester, 8st. 5lb Omerkhan 1
Mr. F. M. Garda's b a h Kour Sahib 9st. 6lbs. C. B. Mahomed 2
Mr. Ali Bin Talib's b a h Minting King, 9st. Heeroo 3
Mr. Percy Fischer's ch a h Governor, 10st. Robertson 0
Messrs M. Goculdass and A. Nanjee's g a h Grey Fox, 9st. 1lb. .... Williams 0

Winchester got away with Grey Fox, but later held a clear lead. Won by one and a half lengths; three lengths between second and third. Time—1min. 9 3-5sec.

Betting: Evens Winchester; 2 to 1 Grey Fox; 6 to 1 the others.

The Arab Plate.—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100; and third, Rs. 50. For Arabs which have not won a flat race value Rs. 2,000 or over since 3st March, 1101. W. A. reduced 10lbs. Penalties—Winners since 31st March, 1901, of a race value Rs 150: once 4lbs.; twice, 7lbs.; oftener, 12lbs. Winners since the above date of race value Rs. 900, 4lbs.; of race value Rs. 1,400, 7lbs.; of race value Rs. 1,800, 10lbs., in addition to above penalties. Allowances—Ponies, new measurement 7lbs. Distance—7 furlongs.

Messrs. K. and D. D. and A. M. Amer's b a h Adonis 8st. 3lbs.................C. B. Mahomed 1
Mr. S. A. Wahed's g a h Skylark, 7st. 10lbs. .... N. Mahomed 2
Messrs. M. Goculdass and A. Nanjee's g a h Flying Childers, 8st. 4lbs. ....Williams 3
Messrs. F. Nowrojee and H. Jamsetjee's g a h Propeller, 8st. 11lbs. ....Omerkhan 0
Messrs. G. K. and D. D. and A. M. Amer's Berlin, 8st..................Dhondi 0

Betting: 5 to 4 on Adonis; 3 to 1 Berlin; 6 to 1 Propeller; 10 to 1 the others.

Berlin refused to turn the corner had to jump the rail on the far side and came down. Propeller led from Adonis, who took up the running by the straight and won by a length; a head between second and third. Time—1 min. 39 3 5sec

The Colonel Stakes.—Winner, Rs. 200; second Rs. 100; and third Rs. 50. (For horses which have not won a flat race value Rs. 2,000 or over since 31st March, 1901: W. A. reduced 10lbs. Penalties—Winners since 31st March, 1901, of a race value Rs. 150: once 5lbs.; twice 10lbs.; oftener, 14lbs. Winners since the above date of race value Rs. 900 4lbs.; race value Rs. 1,400, 7lbs.; race value Rs. 1800, 10lbs., in addition to above penalties. Allowances—Horses landed since 1st September, 1903, 5lbs., in addition to landing allowance in General Conditions. Ponies, 14-2 and under, 7lbs. Distance—6 furlongs.

M. Leslie's b aus g Spark, 9st 8lbs ....Heeroo 1
Messrs. M. Goculdas and A. Nanjee's ch aus m Gnullo, 9st. 4lbs. ....Willim 2

Betting: 3 to 1 on Spark; 5 to 2 against Gnullo.

Spark led all the way and won by three lengths. Time—1 min. 16 4-5sec.

The Little Maiden Plate.—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100; and third, Rs. 50. For maiden Arab ponies 14 hands and under, new measurement, 14 hands to carry 9st. W. I. P. Penalties.—Winners since 31st March, 1901, of a race value Rs. 150 or over: once, 4lbs; twice, 7lbs.; three times, 10lbs.; oftener, 14lbs. Distance—6 furlongs.

Mr. Artin A. Essayie's b a h Malabar, 8st. 6lbs .... Omerkhan 1
Messrs. M. Goculdass and A. Nanjee's g a h Farewell, 8st. 13lbs ....Williams 2
Mr. Abdoola Shamlan's ch a h Galib, 8st. 3lbs .... C. B. Mahomed 3
Messrs. Mustapha, Cowasjee's g a h Tigris, 9st. 8lbs ....Heeroo 0
Mr. Ebrahim Bin Talib's g a h Nainava 8st. 12lbs .... Nama 0
Mr. Franklin's g a h Firdosi 7st. 11lbs. Dhondis. 0

Betting: 6 to 4 Malabar; 2 to 1 Tigris; 6 to 1 Farewell; 10 to 1 the others.

The field raced in a bunch to the distance, where Malabar showed. Won by half a length; three-quarter length between second and third. Time—1min. 2 2-5sec.

Selling race.—Winner, Rs. 200; second Rs. 100; and third Rs. 50. For Arabs. Arabs entered for Rs. 1,500 to carry 10st. 3lbs. for each Rs. 100 down to Rs. 400. Allowances Maidens 5lbs.; Ponies, 14 hands and under, new measurement, 7lbs. Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr. A. P.'s ch a h Sapphire (Rs. 800) 8st. 2lbs. .... N. Mahomed 1
Mr. M. T. Shroff's g a h Bukhtawar (Rs. 700) 7st. lbs. Native 2
Mr. Percy Fischer's b a h Talisman (Rs. 900), 8st. 5lbs. ....Omerkhan 3
Mr. A. A. Amer's b a h Fakir II (Rs. 1,000), 8st. 8lbs.................. Nama 0
Messrs. Mr. Goculdass and A. Nanjee's a h Silver Fox (Rs. 1,100), 8st 4lbs. ...... Williams 0
Mr. S. A. Wahed's g a g Sweetlips (Rs. 1,000), 8st. 1lb. .... Kamad 0
Mr. Artin A. Essayie's b a h Bikanir (Rs. 800), 7st. 9lbs ....Heeroo 0

Betting: 3 to 1 Sapphire and Baktawar; 4 to 1 Silver Fox; 6 to 1 Talisman; 10 to 1 the others.

Sapphire held the lead up the straight, where Baktawar come with a rush. Won by a head; half a length between second and third. Time—1 min. 8 2-5sec.

Speaking at the Oxford University Union Society, Mr. Lloyd-George said, Mr. Balfour's proposals were futile and the Prime Minister's own party did not frankly accept them. Mr. Balfour was simply hatching Mr. Chamberlain's scheme for him. He was sitting on a cuckoo's egg, honestly believing it to be his own. (Laughter.)

The model of the great dam at Assouan—the biggest "big, big D" on record—which Sir John Aird is sending to the St. Louis Exhibition, will serve to remind our Transatlantic cousins that America is not the only land of big things. One can well believe that it required no ordinary trouble to reproduce in miniature the greatest of modern engineering creations; but by all accounts the thing would appear to have been most successfully accomplished.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

Nearing the Verge.

LAST HOPES OF PEACE.

BRITISH OFFERS TO JAPAN,

LONDON, DECEMBER 18.

Lloyd's insurance has risen fifty per cent. on cargoes to the Far East and war risks have risen five per cent.

In the meantime St. Petersburg continues to be most hopeful of a pacific solution.

LONDON, DECEMBER 19.

The "Standard" publishes a telegram from Tokio which states that it is believed Russia's reply virtually rejects the cardinal principle underlying Japanese claims. If so unless Russia reconsiders the position hostilities are almost inevitable.

The Anti-Russian League and two other bodies in Japan have forwarded to the Throne a petition praying for the adoption of measures other than diplomatic.

Reuter wires from Tokio that owing to the indisposition of Baron de Rosen, the Russian Minister, Japan's reply to the Russian proposals is still undelivered, but is expected to be so in a day or two.

A telegram from Bizerta states that the Russian battleship Oslyabya, the cruisers Aurora and Dmitridonski and five destroyers under Admiral Wirenius will be reinforced by six more destroyers within a few days and will then sail for the Far East.

The Japanese Minister in London is receiving from all parts of Great Britain offers of services in the event of war. Baron Hyashi is deeply impressed but under the Japanese rules no foreigners can be employed on active service.

AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH.

The Federal Elections.

RESULTS OF WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE.

LONDON, DECEMBER 18.

The Australasian Federal elections have resulted in a signal victory for the Labour Party which completely holds the balance of power in both Houses.

The victory is mainly due to the female franchise.

LONDON, DECEMBER 19.

The following is the composition of the Commonwealth Parliament after the elections :—

In the Senate 22 Protectionists and 14 Free Traders ; in the House of Representatives 42 Protectionists and 33 Free Traders.

EDUCATION IN FRANCE.

Anti-Clerical Legislation.

M. COMBES AND THE CONGREGATIONS.

M. Combes has introduced a Bill in the French Chamber prohibiting members of any congregation from engaging in teaching in any form.

The Bill will be applied gradually in the next five years.

COLOMBIA AND PANAMA.

The Prospects of a Fight.

U. S. INTERVENTION.

LONDON, DECEMBER 18.

A force of American marines has been ordered to land in the Gulf of Darien and San Miguel's Bay to prevent a possible Colombian invasion of Panama.

LONDON, DECEMBER 19.

A battalion of American marines has been ordered to embark at Philadelphia for Colon. The Navy Department is keeping the plans a secret.

THE ATTACK ON A CONSUL.

Warship as a Reply.

The American Consul has returned to Alexandretta on board the United States cruiser San Francisco.

THE WRECK OF THE FLORA.

Finding of the Court-Martial.

OFFICERS REPRIMANDED.

The court martial on the stranding of the cruiser Flora has severely reprimanded the captain and a lieutenant.

TRANSVAAL AFFAIRS.

The Race Question.

A special conference of all the branches of the Transvaal Chamber of Commerce met at Pretoria yesterday when a resolution was adopted deprecating Legislation weakening the safeguards against the demoralizing effects of commingling the coloured and white races.

FROM RS. 10,000 TO 10

To Rs. 10,000 to 200 against placing the first three in the Viceroy's Cup. CHARLES HARDING, 28, Esplanade Road, next to Bombay Club, Fort, Bombay.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

NEW SOUTH WALES WHEAT.

A Record Crop.

LONDON, DECEMBER 18.

The wheat yield in New South Wales is 28,570,000 bushels being an increase of 12,500,000 bushels over the record year of 1901.

THE GREEK PREMIER.

M. Theotokis has formed a new Greek Cabinet.

AMERICA AND CHINA.

The Commercial Treaty.

LONDON, DECEMBER 19.

The Washington Senate has ratified the Commercial Treaty with China.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, DECEMBER 17.

The Bombay mails of the 5th instant arrived at Brindisi to-day.

THE LUFF POINT SCHEME.

COMMERCIAL MEN'S OPPOSITION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 19.

In a letter to the Government of Bengal the Luff Point Scheme Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce states that the general consensus of opinion on the part of the mercantile community, as represented by communications received from members of the Chamber, indicates that no such facilities as have been proposed are considered necessary. Under these circumstances the probable effect of the introduction of such facilities on the general trade of the port need not be discussed, but the committee point out that preponderance of opinion appears to be that they would be detrimental to the general interests both of the port and of its trade.

LADY CURZON.

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 19.

Lady Curzon is still at Agra. Her Excellency is expected to arrive in Calcutta on Monday or Tuesday next.

LATER.

Lady Curzon and party will arrive in Calcutta on Monday evening. Their Excellencies' children arrive by the Punjab mail the same morning.

THE THIBET MISSION.

TRANSPORT DIFFICULTIES.

A letter from Lebong states that the West Ridings are firmly convinced they are going to Thibet next spring. It is asserted that the families of the men are to be sent home which, if true, certainly augurs a period of service outside the Indian frontier.

Owing to anthrax among the yaks and foot and mouth disease among the cart and pack bullocks on the Thibet mission, it has been found necessary to order up two mule corps for the higher altitudes and to purchase Ekkas locally for use on the Silliguri-Rungpo cart road.

The necessity for securing sufficient supplies in the Chumbi Valley before snow closes the Jalap La Pass is the reason for pushing up the extra transport.

There is no intention of increasing the number of troops in Sikkim.

THE VICEROY'S STAFF.

Captain Jones Mortimer has taken up the duties of an extra A.-D.-C. on the Viceroy's Staff. Captain Ayers Douglas will arrive on Monday from Poona also as an extra A.-D.-C.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Majors Cregan and Leigh, R. E., have been placed under orders for duty in India and come from England in February next.

NEW MEMBER OF THE SUPREME COUNCIL.

Dr. Asulast Mookerjee has been elected to represent the non-official members of the Bengal Council at the Supreme Council.

CHARGES AGAINST AN ADVOCATE.

MYSORE RESIDENT'S DECISION.

BANGALORE, DECEMBER 19.

The Hon'ble Mr. Bourdillon in the Resident's Court, to-day, passed orders in the case of Mr. H. Lubeck, Advocate, who was charged with unprofessional conduct by attesting documents for his clients, which he knew were invalid and valueless. His honor observed, I hold that Mr. Lubeck has failed to rebut the charges framed against him, that his conduct in the discharge of his professional duties has been grossly improper, that his contentions disclose a low view of professional morality and a conception of the duties of a legal adviser which is of a standard far below that which it is the aim of the Bench and of the Bar alike to maintain. The order of the Court is that he be suspended from practice for a period of four months with effect from this date. It remains to say that while Mr. Rudra pleaded the cause of Mr. Lubeck with industry, ingenuity, and forensic ability, there is nothing to show the dark and nefarious conspiracy of which he suggested Mr. Lubeck was the victim.

Counsel for Mr. Lubeck applied for the Court's permission to appeal to the privy council.

Application was admitted, order being reserved till Wednesday.

MADRAS CITY MUNICIPAL ACT.

AN AMENDING MEASURE.

MADRAS, DECEMBER 19.

At the meeting of the Madras Legislative Council, yesterday, the Bill to amend the Madras City Municipal Act occupied almost the whole time of the honorable members. The Bill was referred to a Select Committee of Messrs. Wallis, Hammick, Twigg, Govinderaghava Iyer, Scott, Pragrasa, Moodellier, and Sankara Nayar. The Bill provoked a good deal of wild outside criticism, but in the Council the Indian members showed conspicuous moderation, which augurs well for the ultimate issue of this most important and admittedly necessary measure.

SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The Official Secrets Bill.

SPEECH BY THE VICEROY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 18.*

At the meeting of the Viceroy's Legislative Council to-day the Hon. Mr. Arundel moved that the Hon. Nawab Saiyad Mahomed be appointed on the Select Committee of the Official Secrets Bill, vice H. H. the Aga Khan, reported ill.

The Viceroy said : Before I put this motion to the Council there are a few words that I wish to add in connection with the Bill. The Government of India have heard from the Secretary of State that the memorial which has been presented to him in England on the subject of this Bill is on its way to India with his observations on the subject. It seems to be only right that this communication should be in our hands before the Select Committee proceeds with its labours, and, therefore, we have decided to await its receipt before asking the Select Committee to hold its sittings. At the same time I should like to take the opportunity to add a few words about the feelings which have been aroused and which have found such emphatic expression in many quarters in connection with this Bill. I think it will be in my power to show that there has been considerable misapprehension, both of the objects and of the position of Government in this matter, and, that there is no sufficient excuse for the alarms that have been excited. I hope it will be understood by hon. members and by the public that I do not at all complain of the very strong expressions that have been employed. It is true that as I came back to Calcutta in the train I found the Government, of which I have the honour to be the head, compared unfavourably in newspaper extracts which were sent to me to a number of despotic powers and accused of wishing to inaugurate a reign of terror and of ringing the death knell of the freedom of the press, and so on. I did not quite recognise the description, for assuredly if ever there was an administration in India that has been free from any conscious inclinations of this sort it has been the present one, and if ever there was a head of a Government who has invited instead of resented expression of public opinion, even when it was critical or unfriendly to the policy of Government, I think I may claim that it has been myself. At the same time I fully recognise that if these misconceptions prevail it can only be because they have been, however unwillingly, provoked, and that it is a much better thing to remove the cause of misunderstanding than to rail at it. Misconception, as I understand it, relates both to the origin of the Bill and to its objects.

MR. GOKHALE'S MARE'S NEST.

I will say a word upon each. The Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale, whose outspoken criticisms I always admire, even when I dissent from them, delivered a scathing attack upon the Bill and upon the Government a fortnight ago, when I was not here, upon the occasion of its reference to a Select Committee. He directly attributed the introduction of the measure to the annoyance which he said had been caused to Government by the unauthorised publication of the proceedings of the Conference of Railway Officials that took place a year ago, and he went on to describe the proceedings of the Conference in question as a lamentable departure from the avowed policy of Government. I have also seen an advance copy of the memorial that I spoke of just now as being on its way out from England, and which similarly declares that it is universally believed in India that this has been the origin of the Bill. I hope the honourable member will allow me to assure him that he has got hold of an absolute mare's nest in this case. As a matter of fact, his theory of the events is wholly inaccurate. The Government of India had nothing to do with the proceedings of the Conference in question, and I was personally quite unaware of its existence and so was the honourable member in charge of the Public Works Department. Nor did I or any of my colleagues feel the smallest annoyance at the publication of the proceedings which in relation to the Government of India had neither authority nor sanction, but the honourable member's history has even less foundation than his facts.

THE INCEPTION OF THE BILL.

The Bill, which he alleges us to have introduced in hasty alarm, or in irritation at something which was done or said at Delhi in January, 1903, and which I see that other critics have attributed to other occurrences in recent history, originated, he may be interested to learn, more than six years ago. The desirability of amending the Official Secrets Act of 1889 has been felt as far back as 1894, when as is well-known there was a difference of opinion among the highest legal authorities in Bengal as to matters to which it referred, and more particularly as to whether the Act was intended to prevent or did prevent the disclosure of confidential civil documents and information. A little later the inadequacy of the existing Act in another direction was discovered in the case of some persons who had been found taking photographs of certain military defences, and who could not be dealt with by the Act as it then stood. These difficulties arose, in the main, from the ambiguous wording of Sections 3 and 4 of the Act of 1889. Accordingly it was decided to refer the matter to the Secretary of State, and I found the Bill already drawn up when I came out to India five years ago, and a draft despatch to the Secretary of State waiting only for my signature. A prolonged discussion followed upon a suggested amendment of the law. Then occurred some further cases of illicit photographing of the defences, and the matter was again referred to the Secretary of State, who gave his consent to amending the legislation as far back as the autumn of 1902, the principal changes in the law that were suggested by the Government of India having been found to be already embodied in the existing colonial laws and ordinances. All these events took place long before the Delhi Railway Conference or any of the other incidents that are alleged to have so greatly disturbed our equanimity. Then came the introduction of the Bill in the Legislative Session of this Council in Simla last summer. A fear was at once expressed that it was intended to force through an unpopular and insidious piece of legislation while the Government was in the hills. I suppose if we had been guilty of all the motives since attributed to us that this would have been the most natural course to adopt. But so little design had we of springing a surprise upon the public, or of hurrying through the Bill without full discussion, that the idea never occurred to us of taking up the Bill anywhere else than at Calcutta, and I at once authorised the public declaration to that effect. So much for the history of this Bill, which I think I have shown to be a very different thing from the imaginary sketch of it drawn by the Honourable Mr. Gokhale.

GOVERNMENT'S AIMS.

I now pass to our aims and intentions. The same hon. member drew a harrowing picture of Indian editors being marched off to prison, of the publication of the most trivial information being dragged out of Government offices by the police, and of arrested persons rotting in gaol. Now the hon. member is a man of great perspicuity and great acumen. Did he really believe for a moment this is what we have in view? If he really thought so than I should be very sorry for myself, and I should not be quite happy about him. But the answer may be made that all such things are possible under the Bill. I do not think that they are, and if they are, they were certainly never intended to be. But if I am wrong, and this is a matter for the draftsman, to which expert class I do not claim myself to belong, then I say at once that we shall be prepared, if convinced of the unsuitability of our language, to alter it ; if we have been guilty of obscurity, to correct it ; if shown to have gone too far, to modify our plans. In fact I am not without hope that even critics of the Bill may be converted into its supporters. I want hon. members to remember this : the existing Act is unquestionably faulty, it is indeed so loosely drawn that it has been found to be inoperative whenever occasion has imperatively arisen to have recourse to it. It is not fully clear to what classes it applies, and even when its application is indisputable its enforcement is very difficult. These defects it is proposed to remedy, most certainly in no hurry seeing, as I have explained, that we have been more than six years about it, but deliberately and with every desire to carry public opinion with us. I believe that when the Select Committee meets they will find that their labours are neither so severe nor contentious as has been supposed, and that a satisfactory measure can be placed upon the statute book which need not strike terror into the heart of a single innocent person, but which will give to confidential secrets of the State a protection which no reasonable man would willingly deny to them.

The motion was then adopted.

The Hon. Sir Denzil Ibbetson moved that the Bill to provide for the regulation of the possession and sale of all poisons in certain local areas and the importation, possession and sale of white arsenic generally, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon. Mr. Raleigh, the Hon. Rai Bahadur B. K. Bose, the Hon. Rai Sri Ram Bahadur, the Hon. Mr. Cruickshank, and the mover

The motion was agreed to.

THE UNIVERSITIES BILL.

The Hon. Mr. Raleigh proposed that the Bill to amend the law relating to the Universities of British India be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon. Sir Denzil Ibbetson, the Hon. Mr. Gokhale, the Hon. Mr. Pedler, the Hon. Mr. Morrison, the Hon. Dr. Bhandarkar, the Hon. Mr. Bilberdeck, and the mover.

The motion caused some considerable discussion.

Messrs. Bilderbeck and Morrison generally supported the Bill while Mr. Pedler was of the opinion that the Bill was absolutely essential and that unless some such measure was passed they could not hope for anything like higher education in Bengal in future.

Nawab Saiyid Mahomed and Mr. Gokhale, while thinking that some reforms in the method of education were necessary, generally condemned the measure, Mr. Gokhale especially severely criticising the principles of the Bill.

The Hon. Mr. Raleigh in replying to the criticisms passed, dwelt on the necessity for reform in the matter of higher education, and said the Bill was a sincere effort on the part of Government to improve higher education. There was nothing in it which need alarm or repel any persons interested in higher education and they had a right to ask for the co-operation of their colleagues both officials and non-official in elaborating a measure for the benefit of higher education in this country.

The Viceroy made a spirited reply to the attacks on the Bill. He strongly defended the measure, and said that education was the highest duty of Government.

The motion was then adopted.

The Civil Courts Bill was also referred to a Select Committee.

THE BOMBAY HUNT.

A FIELD of large dimensions forgathered at Sahar village yesterday morning, and while we await the arrival of the train contingent our attention is suddenly diverted by the approach of a neat little chestnut with rider booted and spurred and fully equipped for the chase ; sitting bareback astride, cantering leisurely across the Melon ground apparently oblivious to the many pitfalls which therein abound.

Who can it be, and why no saddle? Buffalo Bill, suggests one, but at this moment the rider joins us and explains the mystery. Two horses, one saddle, and a none too intelligent syce is the cause, a saddleless horse having been taken to meet his owner at Santa Cruz, while the saddled steed has been taken on to the rendezvous.

Finding in a little covert hardly the village hounds set off at a smart pace over country, first rocky and rough, then opening out into a wide expanse of paddy-fields liberally furnished with opportunities for a jump, and here we came upon a cactus fence with a nasty drop on the far side over which one sportsman turns as imperial a crowner as ever dinted a Salsette paddy-field.

"Beggar my eyes, what a buster" was the first articulate groan of a celebrated whipper-in, as he lay prone and gasping for breath after a slight misunderstanding between a four-year old and a blind ditch. Such too is the nearest approach to an idea which presents itself to us during the five minutes succeeding partial recovery and an erect position, while as in a dream we mechanically occupy ourselves in the process known as "picking up the pieces" which consists in extricating a dazed and battered head from a shapeless topee, in ascertaining if both collar bones and all our ribs are broken, or if not, how many of each in retrieving a hunting whip and other minor details.

These little matters attended to me limp to our steeds, who has hobbled himself with forefeet through the reins and is standing a few paces off with a very rueful countenance.

With many a "Hold up horse" we disengage his hoofs from the bridle, throw it back over his neck and clamber once more into the saddle. But to return to my tale.

We cross the Backwater and then the Vehar-Coorla road, our quary leading us ever much the same line of country as that traversed last Thursday, almost to the Hills. Then sharply swinging left-handed we found ourselves galloping over rough and stony ground, already responsible for the absence of several good steeds from the field and adding still another to the list, but the pace was too hot to allow such considerations to have much weight at the moment, and hoping for the best we galloped on our fastest over rocks with knife like edges, sharp pointed stakes, and sword-like aloe leaves for all the world as though the soft emerald carpeted meadows of our native land were the scene of action.

Still onward we go and quickly plunge into the jungle through which we travel in single file and finally emerge close to the Powai lake, and here there is a momentary check while hounds hunt through the well nigh impossible undergrowth, but almost immediately we hear our huntsman's "Gone away back, gone away back," and all immediately swing round and like sheep follow our leader back through the jungle. "By your leave Sir, by your leave," and a scarlet clad horseman slipped by and is now fast disappearing in the jungle.

As far as the ordinary spectator can judge the Master never goes out of a canter and never jumps a big place though however fast and far hounds run he his always with them, he is one of the few to whom

Nought comes amiss
One horse or another that country or this.

After retracing our way through the jungle for some few hundred yards we hear the Master's view halloa and rush on our fastest to the spot from whence it came, but here the pack was so divided owing to the numerous jackals which here abound that the Master called off hounds.

And so we jog off home along dusty roads until we reach the storm bridge across the Backwater, and while we cross the bridge hounds with one accord plunge into the cooling water and in one broad mass swim to the far side making as pretty a picture as one could wish to see. JACKAL.

THE PERSIAN GULF TRADE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BUSHIRE, DECEMBER 7.

BUSHIRE is the British head-quarters in the Persian Gulf. It is the residence of the Russian Consul-General, when the latter is not at Shiraz, as happened to be the case during Lord Curzon's recent visit. It is also the centre from which Mons. Dambrain directs the operations of the Belgian Customs for Southern Persia. It is thus the best halting stage from which to sketch the commercial position.

The trade of the Gulf is a valuable possession until recently almost exclusively in the hands of British subject. Russia is now actively competing for a share of it as part of her scheme for obtaining predominance throughout Persia. French claims at Muscat and German interest in Koweit would have been matters of very secondary importance but for their possible consequences in this connection. I do not propose to quote statistics. Indeed I have few at my disposal in this far away outpost of the British sphere of influence. No one can sail round the Gulf, however, without being impressed by the magnitude of the trade that is being done. The coasts are alive with Arab dhows, some of them carrying as much as eighty tons, and steam vessels are to be seen in every port. The Consular returns show that last year four million sterlings worth of goods were imported and three million sterlings worth exported in connection with Bushire, Lingah, Bunder Abbas, Bahrein, Mahommerah, Muscat, and some of the Arab coast ports alone. This takes no account of the native coasting trade. It also excludes the trade of Busreh, the gate of the marvellously rich delta of the Tigris and Euphrates. Busreh is in Turkish hands. This means that anything like accurate returns for its trade are impossible to obtain. The officers of the excellent service of British India boats which carry the mails in the Gulf and merchants trading on the coast can tell one that Busreh traffic is heavier than that of any other port. Mr. Whigham, in his recently published work upon the Persian Problem, has placed it at thirty-two per cent of the whole trade of the Gulf. This is a moderate estimate. It brings the total for the principal Arabian, Persian, and Turkish ports situated in what may be described as the Gulf area, to over nine million sterling annually. This is without a line of railway to carry goods into or from the interior, and in countries where there are but few water ways, and where misgovernment has made travelling unsafe and loaded caravans with uncertain imposts. What the trade of Mesopotamia would be under anything like reasonably settled Government, and what Persian and Arabian posts would expand into, did railways exist and were trade protected and encouraged it would be idle to speculate. It is not necessary to go further than what already is the case to recognise that the trade of the Persian Gulf is of enormous value and that too much importance cannot be attached to safeguarding it.

India is deeply interested in the matter. It is Indian traders who do the bulk of the local commerce. Anglo-Indian firms and Anglo-Indian steamers are concerned with the greater portion of the foreign trade. India supplies the Consular representatives. The postal service of the coast ports is run by the Indian Postmaster General. Indian Medical Service officers control the quarantine in Persian and Arabian roadsteads and harbours. It is India which would sustain the heaviest portion of the loss which would accrue were British Trade in the Persian Gulf to be interfered with by the operations of any foreign power.

At present it is Bengal rice and Manchester and Bombay piece-goods which are to be seen exposed for sale in the bazaars of Persian Gulf ports. It is the Indian trader who employs the divers on the rich pearl banks of Bahrein ; it is through the Bombay and London markets that the pearls are sold. All this would necessarily change were any such nation as Russia, which pursues the consistent policy of excluding all traders but its own from the ports it controls, to obtain a position of predominence upon any of the coasts. The same applies, with scarcely less force, to possible territorial acquisitions upon the shores of the Gulf or of the Oman coast by either France or Germany. A few years ago great Britain's supremacy in the Gulf was unquestioned. It would be unquestioned now but for the lamentable indifference of the home Government in allowing concessions which it would have been not only common prudence but profitable business to take up herself to pass to foreign nations. Russia, in consequence, to-day, is in the position of absorbing, and indirectly of controlling the Customs duties upon British goods in Persian ports. She also holds certain indefinite rights which prevent British enterprise from constructing railways in Southern Persia. But for the halt which the British Government has at last called, Russia would, ere this, have obtained exclusive privileges at Bunder Abbas the French flag would have flower upon the Oman coast, and the fine harbour of Koweit would have passed into the hands of a combination directed from Constantinople and Berlin. That these calamities have been escaped is due to the personal knowledge of the Gulf possessed by Lord Curzon and to the energy he has displayed in looking after British Indian Trade.

Much had been lost before he arrived upon the scene but much remains. With the exception of a somewhat barren sketch of country about Al-Katif, where Turkish superiority exists, the entire southern coast of the Gulf, from Muscat to koweit, is under more or less direct British protection. The Persian shore on the north is, on the other hand, independent, and it is here that the customs are managed by Belgian officials and that the tariff, so much complained of as hostile to British trade, is in force. It is a thousand pities that Great Britain refused the opportunity which was eagerly seized by Russia, when it occurred, of obtaining a voice in the management of these Customs. That the Tariff is now little favourable to British Trade is the natural result. Having stated this much, it is necessary to make the reservation that the Belgium administration is honest and efficient, and that it is an enormous boon to the Persian Government to have it in place of the corrupt native officials it has replaced. The revenue has increased and now finds its way into the treasury instead of sticking to the figures of the local collectors. The rates charged are uniform, and no partiality is shown in enforcing them. They hit the Indian tea trade badly. They also impose an economically unsound tax upon the export of food grains. On the other hand, they relieve such local manufactures as the carpets, for which Persia has always been famous, of export duties which previously pressed heavily upon them. Persians complain of the increased price they have to pay for tea which is their national beverage, but British merchants admit freely the business, ability, and fairness of Moms Dambrain and his assistants. If they have done nothing to improve the harbour this is because it is not their business. No harbour, dues are charged, nor would such be welcomed by the steamers which carry the bulk of the produce. If the system is controlled by Russian, rather than by British influence, this is because Great Britain has allowed Russia to obtain influence at Teheran, based upon loans which might, at one time, have made from London instead of from St. Peterburg.

In two respects the tariff has been beneficial. It has directed attention to the danger of neglecting to support British interests in Persia. It has also tended to develop such ports as those of Bahrein and Dabai which are now doing direct, and under British supervision, the trade of the Arab coast which, until the Tariff was increased, was distributed from the Persian port of Lingah.

The most important area of all, that is to say the rich delta of the Tigris-Euphrates, is still which, under British rule, would become a second Egypt, is still subject to the mismanagement of Turkish official. Great Britain might, a few years ago, have a concession, secured, had she pleased, for tapping of it by a railway from the head of the Gulf which would certainly have been an exceedingly paying concern. To what extent she is now barred from such enterprise by the privileges obtained by the German promoters of the proposed Bagdad line may be a matter of dispute. It is highly desirable that the scheme should not be lost sight of. Failing an active policy on the Shat-el-Arab, Great Britain will find that Germany or some other nation has acquired exclusive privileges which will handicap her trade at Busreh, just as it has been handicapped at the Persian ports.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

THE DISSOLUTION RUMOURS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, DECEMBER 4.

A CABINET COUNCIL on Friday and a Cabinet Council on Saturday. Why whatever can be up? This is what everybody was asking himself at the end of last week, and amongst the numerous suggestions the only one that found much support was perhaps the least likely. I refer to the rumour so persistent a week ago that the subject which caused the Cabinet to sit two days running, a very unusual thing, was the desirability of putting an end to the present complicated political situation by an early appeal to the country. It was thought necessary to issue a demi-semi-official denial, and no Cabinet Minister has since spoken without ridiculing the notion that the Government intend to bring about a dissolution in the immediate future. That the dissolution will be postponed for two years as confiding whips tell us is on all hands regarded as absurd, but it now seems to be certain that this Parliament will at all events have another session or portion of a session. Many Liberals, especially those who have a reasonable expectation of office if their party wins, express the opinion that Mr. Balfour cannot carry on much longer, but an Opposition member of my acquaintance who is not a member of the Anti-Gambling League has made a bet that the general election would not occur before August. He asked me if I would take such a bet. I told him that I would not, and he seemed rather shaken in his belief. He had, he told me, already won £50 by betting that the dissolution would not take place before the end of the present year. There are some who think that we shall know better when the great contest is to take place after we see the result of the general election in miniature now pending. Of the four vacancies only one has hitherto been a Liberal seat, and it seems impossible that the Opposition can really expect to capture one of the others, though they profess to have hopes of winning in Lewisham. By the time this letter reaches Bombay or shortly afterwards you will learn whether these rather bold hopes were justified. So far as the fiscal question is concerned the position remains the same, though some people seem to see in Mr. Balfour's studied silence on the subject at the United Club dinner a desire to drop the whole business. But the wish is I fancy merely father to the thought, and that Mr. Balfour must go through with his retaliation policy even if, as is yet by no means certain, he elects not to go the whole hog. His apologia regarding the War Office, though he denied that it was an apologia, has not apparently done his Government much good or decided the country to grant a free pardon for the blunders of the South African War. The best thing in his speech was his successful defence of the sending of Lord Kitchener to the Himalayas. Even Lord Rosebery must now see that his censure of the Government for not keeping Lord Kitchener at home has not commended itself to even a small minority of his countrymen. In view of the Tibet mission against which Sir Henry Cotton is fulminating there is a sense of relief that the Indian Army is at present commanded by our strongest man.

SIR CHARLES KENNEDY ON "THE FISCAL PROBLEM."

The paper on "The Fiscal Problem" read by Sir Charles Malcolm Kennedy at the Society of Arts on Wednesday is one of the most comprehensive, simple, and clear statements of the subject yet made public ; and while it is no more than was expected from a man of the author's ability, experience, and culture, it was recognised by all present to greatly enhance his reputation as a shrewd and impartial exponent of a most knotty and in less judicious hands all too "burning" a question. Sir Charles Kennedy was formerly head of the Commercial Department of the Foreign Office, and as an authority on tariff matters he is an undisputed master. Here, however, it is not my business to analyse his paper but simply to describe the occasion of its delivery. The chair was taken by Sir George Birdwood who commenced the proceedings with a feeling reference to the late Sir Frederick Bramwell. Having served on the Council of the Society of Arts with Sir Frederick Bramwell continuously for 25 years he could say with some authority that he knew of no member of the Society since the death of Sir Henry Cole, who had contributed more to its prosperity and reputation, than Sir Frederick Bramwell. His authority with his colleagues had always been absolute. As General Sir Owen Tudor Burne had once felicitously said in that very room they had all looked up to Sir Frederick Bramwell as their "Grand Old Man." His influence over them was based not only on his professional pre-eminence and sound judgment and good counsel in the financial, legal, and other business of the Society, and on the admiration inspired by his rapidity of thought, aptitude of illustration, and ready wit and genial honour in social intercourse, but above all on the tried worth and loyalty of his sterling English character. He was, moreover, a splendid specimen of the race ; and every Englishman who has seen the working of the British Raj "beyond seas" recognises that this too often an "inconsidered trifle" at Home is a thing to be grateful for indeed, not only from the artistic point of view, but the patriotic. They, his old colleagues, felt his death as a personal sorrow, and it made a gap "in their lagging lives that could never be filled." Continuing Sir George said of Sir Charles Kennedy that he felt himself in a false position presiding on the occasion, as he was altogether unworthy to sit as chairman over a meeting addressed by Sir Charles. He was there simply because he had to obey those who regulated such matters, and who had selected him because, as they very mistakenly supposed he had an impartial mind on the "fiscal problem." He was himself not only "a free trader," but "a devil of a free trader." But he would keep the balance even during the discussion of the evening ; "and if anything would help him to do so it was the severely scientific spirit and the masterful manner in which Sir Charles Kennedy had dealt with the wide-reaching, complicated, and momentous question now before the whole country, and which he had prepared as a basis for a strictly academical debate." The truth is that Sir George Birdwood was deliberately selected for the chair, because a stormy discussion was expected, and he is always relied on to keep and resolutely enforce order on such occasions. His control of the stormy meetings during the discussion on the Opium revenue question, and his calling in the police during one of the preliminary meetings of "the Ninth Oriental Congress," are always in green memory ; and on Wednesday evening on Mr. Harold Cox, "the distinguished Secretary of the Cobden Club," as Sir George described him, being interrupted in his speech, Sir George as Chairman at once peremptorily declared that if there was the slightest interruption of any speaker, even in the way of putting questions to him while developing his argument, he would at once dismiss the meeting. It was seen that the Chairman meant what he quaintly said that "he would allow no House of Commons manners in that academic Room," and the enthusiasts on both sides of the discussion were most carefully on their Ps and Qs for the remainder of the evening.

THE ANGLO-FRENCH RAPPROCHEMENT.

A portion of "M.M. les Parlementaires Anglais" have arrived from their delightful jaunt in Paris, and the rest have this week been visiting some of the principal French towns in the provinces where the hospitality extended to them has not been in any way inferior to that offered by their hosts in the capital. I can well understand an English member like Mr. Henry Norman saying that he and his colleagues feel somewhat humiliated when they compare the magnificent style in which they have been entertained with the more modest, but not less cordial, reception given to the French Parliamentary delegates when they were in England.

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* Delayed in transmission.

But now that the ball has been set rolling we shall not want for opportunities of making amends to our kind friends across the channel and of showing in a tangible form how much we appreciate all that has been done for our representatives. From one of those who had the privilege and pleasure of assisting in the Paris fetes, I learn that marked attention was paid to "Sir Bhownaggree," the only member of an Indian constituency as one French Journal describes him. But his name, as can easily be imagined has been a sore trial to the poor French Journalists. I have given above one specimen. Here is another : "Sir Momcherjee Bownagre." The "Siecle" in a description of some of the principal guests describes Sir Mancherjee, as "un Parsi fort distingue" who is an example of the manner in which the English Parliament really represents all the races which compose the British Empire. As the Corps Legislatif contains deputies who sit for Pondicherry and other remote possessions it is perhaps somewhat excusable that it should be generally supposed on the banks of the Seine that our friend Sir M. M. Bhownaggree is the elected representative of his Majesty's Indian subjects who would be a rather large constituency ! According to one Paris journal I have seen the programme of music performed by the military band on the occasion of the brilliant reception held by the President and Madame Loubet included "Good save the Queen." But these are trifles ; and the French of our own English publications is not always faultless. Apropos I am reminded of a story I once heard a distinguished man of letters relate in the smoking room of a well known club in Piccadilly much affected by "litterateurs." In the days when the "Fortnightly Review" was edited by Mr. John Morley the gentleman I have alluded to wrote an article for that review on some literary subject. The article contained numerous French quotations and when the periodical came out the writer was horrified to find that those quotations were chock-full of mistakes. Thinking his reputation was thereby imperilled he rushed off to Mr. Morley to know what was to be done. Mr. Morley, as an old hand, soothed the outraged feelings of his more susceptible contributor by blandly saying to him :—"My dear fellow, what does it matter ? Half the people who read your article will not notice the errors and the other half won't care." See what is to to be endowed with a philosophical disposition ! By the way the directors of the Channel Tunnel Company, who have had plenty of time to cultivate a philosophical disposition if ever men had, are beginning to think of trying to turn the new "entente cordiale," to their advantage. Strange things happen nowadays ; but I doubt if the British public are yet ready to sanction the making of a glorified twopenny tube from Dover to Calais. I am not quite sure how this scheme would fit into Mr. Chamberlain's plans.

THE SAMUEL PEPYS CLUB.

The Samuel Pepys Club was formally "inaugurated" by a Dinner at the Clothworkers' Hall held on Tuesday evening, and it was in all ways a brilliant success. In every possible detail it was carried out on historical lines, and the arrangements made reflect the highest credit on Mr. H. B. Wheatley, the founder of the Club, and his son Mr. Danby Wheatley, the Honorary Secretary. Covers were laid for upwards of 100, and a most enjoyable evening was spent by every one present. Perhaps the most delightful feature of a Dinner which ministered not less to the pleasures of the mind than of the palate was the music especially arranged by Sir Frederick Bridge. The first piece given was Samuel Pepys own song "Beauty Retire." Then followed some pieces by Laniere known to all readers of the immortal Diary as the son of the composer of that name. The instrumental music was all by the three other composers mentioned in the Diary, namely Grabu, "the Frenchman," Henry Lawes, and Belham Humfrey. Behind the Chairman's seat was a magnificent display of plate, the trophies including a large and handsome cup presented by Pepys in the days when he was master of this wealthy Company. Mr. Wheatley who presided was supported on his right by the Master of the Clothworkers' Company (Mr. A. W. Snow), and on his left by Viscount Dillon (President of the Royal Society of Antiquaries). Others present included Sir Evan MacGregor (Secretary to the Admiralty), an institution with which the name of Pepys is imperishably associated. Sir Owen Tudor Burne, Sir Harry Johnston, Sir Thomas Elliott, Sir William Collins, Sir Alexander Binnie, Sir Owen Roberts, Sir Homewood Crawford, Sir Edward Sullivan. Sir Berry Cusack-Smith, the Headmaster of Westminster School (Dr. James Gow), Judge Bacon, Mr. Edmund Gosse, Mr. Richard Whiteing, Mr. Sam. Digby, Mr. F. Macmillan, Dr. John Todhunter, Mr. Frank Birdwood, Prof. J. K. Laughton, Mr Clement Shorter, Prof. Woodward, Mr. Lionel Cust, Mr. William Foster (India Office), Dr. W. H. Cummings, Mr. Harry Furniss, Mr. Lawrence Gomme. The toasts were "The King, The Queen, the Prince and Princess of Wales, and other members of the Royal Family." "The Immortal Memory of Samuel Pepys," proposed by the President, "The Clothworkers' Company, "The Visitors" proposed by Mr. George Whale and responded to by Sir William Collins a very good speaker, who is destined I think to make his mark in the House of Commons. "The Club" proposed by Lord Dillon and replied to by Mr. Edmund Gosse. Mr. Wheatley created some amusement by reading a letter he had received from the office of a London newspaper, the name of which he mercifully suppressed, addressed to "S. Pepys, Esq., care of H. B. Wheatley, Esq.", and stating that if Mr. Pepys wished an account of his dinner to be published a reporter would attend if a ticket were sent for him ! I saw the original, and I may mention that it did not emanate from one of the older dailies. One circumstance that made the occasion of special interest was the practical unanimity with which the proper pronunciation of the surname Pepys was decided to be Peeps. The question has been under discussion for some weeks in consequence of Sir George Birdwood, one of the members of the Club, having vehemently protested against this pronunciation, and insisting that it should be Pep-pis. The last letter written by him on the subject I am able to transcribe for your readers, and it really says all that there was to say in defence of the untenable position taken up by that "Knight errant"—he must forgive me the poor pun —of all "lost causes." He writes to his correspondent :—"'Et tu Brute'—with a doubly capitalised 'B' please note, I am stung to my heart of heart that you should have yielded to the force of a vilely bad example. Of course the actual bearers of a name must be allowed to pronounce it and even spell it for themselves in their own wilful way ; and always right spelling and right pronunciation are nothing more than the wrong spelling and wrong pronunciation of the majority ; and wrong ditto, ditto, the right ditto, ditto of the minority. But the Pepys family themselves variously pronounce their uniformly so spelled name, one branch calling itself Pips, another Peeps, another Peps, and another Peppis. We, therefore, are not only at perfect liberty to use the right, i. e. the true historical and literary pronunciation of it, but are bounden to do so to my mind and mental taste : and in plain English mouths Pepys is Pep-ys, and nothing other than Pep-ys. We do not pronounce Powys anything but Pow-ys. Then why give to Pepys such an odious Paul Pry-ish. Peeping Tomish sound as Peeps. I would far rather sound it Pips or Pipes. The oldest spelling of the name I know—I don't think Wheatley can cite an older—is of the 13th century, and it is Pepis ; of the same date is Pepes ; and a later form is Peppis. The form of Pepys does not occur, I believe, before the 16th century. Is not this an absolute demonstration of the true traditional pronunciation of the illustrious patronymic ? If Wheatley goes on advertising the Club as practically a 'Peep Show' I shall dehisce it into such separate segments as the Pipers, the Peppers, &c, all to the greater glory of the great Samuel Pepys. The faction fights of the Arians and Athanasians shall be nothing to the Deviltry I shall make of it. You are—if I may use to you the formula of our Foreign Secretaries to our Ambassadors—to read this to Wheatley, and brazen out his arbitrary pronunciation of Pepps as he may, his literary conscience will, I am sure, be touched. Your citation of Weems for Wemyss is nothing whatever to the point. Weems is a pronunciation which has historical justification, and more over philological ; for nearly all the instances of a difference between the Scotch pronunciation and the English spelling of 'historical' Scotch names are due to the radical difference in the pronunciation of the vowel sounds by the Scots and the English. I began in self-ruth I end in sorrow for you."

With reference to the above amusing outburst I may add that the diarist called himself "Peeps," and as he is the most famous member the Pepys family ever had I for one am content to follow his example.

THE NEW LANGUAGE!.

Dr. John Pollen's lecture last evening before the National Indian Association on "Esperanto," the new language invented by a German Jew of Warsaw was a really brilliant literary success, and the case was never more ably put, or with greater weight of conviction. But as for Esperanto itself I must confess I like it not, and the dramatic feature of last night's lecture was the onslaught on the matter of Dr. Pollen's paper made by the Chairman, Sir George Birdwood. He began at once on taking the chair saying "There could be no more gratifying evidence of the reputation enjoyed by Dr. Pollen as a learned and attractive scholar than that on such a glacial night so cheering an audience should have gathered together on such a preposterous topic as Volopuk, now called—in sheer desperation—Esperanto, which of all the silly fads the men of his time had faddled over was the very most silliest." And thus he introduced Dr. Pollen to his audience ! The discussion he introduced in this way :—"I have nothing to say on the subject, and must leave anyone who volunteers to open the discussion on it. It is sheer dour midwinter lunacy, and to my mind is all the madder for the devilish (sic) clever manner and attractive learning with which Dr. Pollen had presented it to their appreciation." Being called on to go on, Sir George protesting against his being required to take up the burden of the discussion, proceeded to demolish poor "Esperanto" in a systematic manner ; saying that no languages could ever be invented, they all had to grow ; that their irregularities and difficulties were the indication of their history ; and that as a means of education for children there was nothing like a literary language, and the more difficult it was the better it was, apart from the treasures of its literature, for the education of children ; for the true end, the end pursued by the English, was to develop the mind, and the character, and not as with the Germans to degrade the mind to a store-house of knowledge. You could get all your knowledge and more than your all in the Encyclopædia Britannica ! Esperanto was notwanted for any commercial code or "lingua franca." Nothing could excel Hindustani as a "lingua franca ; nor Italian as a commercial language. The Italians during the later Middle Ages and the earlier Renaissance were the masters in succession to the Arabs, and the Greeks and Phœnicians, of the old overland commerce between the West and the East, and had perfected the language of international commerce once and for ever ; and it might well be adopted by the whole civilised world. But the fact was English was so short and emphatic that it was being quite naturally adopted as the general commercial language, and recently a French Abbe had written a pamphlet advocating the adoption of the English words of command by the French mercantile marine and the French Army and Navy. But the damning objection to Esperanto was that its inevitable tendency, were its adoption practicable, would be to relegate German, English, and French with all their glorious literatures, to the position of dead languages." From beginning to end Sir George Birdwood seemed to have the meeting with him, and after an elderly Esperantist present had made a feeble reply he abruptly cut the dicussion short, with the formula : "The meeting is dissolved—in laughter." No one seemed to enjoy the Chairman's onslaught more than Dr. Pollen, especially his anecdote of an old English servant who had lived over a year in a French country house, who, while insisting on her fellow servants all speaking English would never learn a word of French herself. Sir George represented how much pleasure she was losing through French people not being able to convey their information and ideas and wishes to her freely, and how much pleasure he had received from learning French, which after all was very easy to learn. "Oh," she replied, "it is not that, and, of course, Sir, you can do what you please, but I am not going to demean myself to learn the lingo of they people we thrashed so at Waterloo."

AN INDISCRETION.

It is impossible to condemn too strongly the practice which has grown up in recent years of appealing to the people of India for contributions towards public institutions within the United Kingdom, intended if not exclusively for the benefit of the people of this country yet certainly not for the special benefit in any direct and tangible way of India. A singularly tactless illustration of such a reprehensible appeal is to be found in the "Journal of Tropical Medicine" of the 2nd ultimo. It appears that Sir Francis Lovell is again going out to the East to collect funds for the support of this Institution, an Institution which the Colonial Office may rightly enough patronise but which has nothing whatever to do with the India Office ; and after calling attention to Mr. Bomanji Dinshaw's subscription to it, the article goes on to urge others to follow his example, particularly the untutored denizens of the Malay Peninsula, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, and other parts of China. For Sir Francis Lovell, individually there is some personal excuse for his mendicant tour, although nothing can excuse its London impropriety from a national point of view. Medical men have always been importunate beggars on behalf of the Metropolitan Hospitals, and within prudent limits their zeal for them has been right and fair, and dutiful enough, for after all they are the noblest of our local charitable and philanthropic institutions. But ever since the King, as Prince of Wales, first took up the cause of these hospitals, he has been worked for all the British monarchy is worth in this democratic country, to exploit the public benevolence on their account until at last a strong undercurrent of reaction is to be observed against this slip-shod method of providing funds for them, but which may at any moment develop into a demand to place the control of all the Metropolitan Hospitals directly in the hands of the State, as in France, where they are with significant in sight denominated "Houses of God" —"Maisons Dieu," or under the responsible administration of the London County Council. There is, however, justification for the Colonial Office soliciting a contribution from a gentleman like Mr. Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit for the London School of Tropical Medicine. Every Indian hospital and college is so far as India is concerned a school of tropical medicine, and most beneficent schools some of them have proved under the direction of such men as Mouat, Chevers, Waring, Fayrer, Muirhead, Ballingall, and, Giraud. If anything more in the way of philanthropic aid to tropical medicine is to be done in India it should be done on behalf of the existing medical colleges and public hospitals in India ; and it is nothing short of a mean and extortionate abuse of the natural charitable instincts and dispositions of the people of India to ask their contributions toward a London school of medicine, tropical or otherwise. The Colonial Office and Sir Francis Lovell should therefore, receive a plain hint to confine the operations of their offices strictly to the Crown Colonies, or at the most to such portions of the Empire as are affiliated to the British Crown through the Foreign Office. This is a matter not only of public propriety but of political expediency. We all know the human nature of the upstart British millionaire, and that whenever he gives a donation out of all proportion to the necessities of the case before the public, he generally finds his virtue not to be its "own exceeding great reward" not in a wholly and completely satisfactory manner, and that year by year the itch becomes more and more acute to be ever publishing and magnifying what the good man has done at the corner of every street and on all the house tops. Human nature is the same also in the East, possibly more so ; only with this difference in India that the disappointments engendered in this fashion are apt to become a source of political mischief. It was for this reason that the East India Company at all times peremptorily forbade any of its officers touting for public institutions not excepting those of a charitable nature, and even for the direct local use of the people of India in India itself. The directors were most scrupulous in this matter, and on this point. There is also something to be said against extravagantly large gifts to merely isolated and altogether alien, and, so to say, sectarian institutions.

THE TILAK APPEAL.

CASE FOR THE PROSECUTION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, December 19.

The arguments in the Tilak Appeal were resumed to-day before Mr. Lucas, District and Sessions Judge.

Mr. Davar, instructed by Mr. Bhide, pleader appeared for the Crown, while Mr. Tilak was represented by the Hon'ble Mr. Khare, Mr. Kelkar, and Mr. Karandikar, pleaders. Mr. Davar continued addressing the Court. He contended that there was relevancy in the statements made by Gotubai, maid-servant of Tai Maharaj, shortly after their return from Aurungabad.

The Judge admitted the relevancy.

Mr. Davar said that an important fact to be noted in connection with the Aurungabad adoption was that two meetings of trustees were held about the 18th June, 1901 (the dates did not appear), and in neither of these meetings nothing definite was settled about the adoption. The minutes were most hazily framed, and there was nothing in them that implied an adoption at Aurungabad. There was nothing about the expenditure, the ceremonies, or of the time or of place, and from all this it would only be inferred that Tai Maharaj had been taken to Aurungabad in order to see and select boys and not for the purposes of an adoption. There was also in one of these resolutions a word used which literally meant "first," and if it meant that the boy whom the trustees intended to adopt could only have been from the Kholapur family, it could not have meant Barbary boys or boys from any other family.

The Judge observed that Tai Maharaj, about this time, expressed her willingness to adopt the son of Kharpade.

Mr. Davar said that she had done so under a different situation and as a matter of pretence in order to deceive the trustees. It was also impossible that Pundit Maharaj, the uncle of Bala Maharaj, who had come to the Wada about the 11th June, and who had then gone to Kohlapur, should have written a letter from that place stating that he was not favourable to the adoption of Bala Maharaj. This letter was also written with the intention of deceiving the trustees as to Tai Maharaj's desire of adopting Bala Maharaj. As the trustees, however, believed that Tai Maharaj wanted to adopt Bala, they decided upon taking her to Aurungabad.

The Judge considered that if Tai Maharaj really wanted to adopt Bala at the time she could have done so easily as Tilak and Kharpade were away and Bala Maharaj had come to the Wada. He believed that it was Nagpurkar who wanted the adoption of Bala who was of age. This would have suited him well as the trustees would then be turned out and he would have had greater control over the estate. The action of Tilak and the other trustees was a laudable one in endeavouring to obtain a minor for adoption on economic grounds.

Mr. Davar said that even admitting all this the case for the prosecution remained unaltered. Tai Maharaj was taken to Aurungabad under the pretence of sightseeing and to select boys, not for an adoption; and while there, she was kept in confinement. On the 24th she was far away from her friends and well-wishers, and was not allowed to move about freely.

The Judge remarked that she had Balia with her who carried her letters to be posted ; that she had tiffin with her friends and went out driving.

Mr. Davar said that she only went out once and that all the expenditure incurred for carriage-driving was for Tilak who was omnipotent in the place. There was also the statement of Tilak that he could not go to Aurungabad to adopt, unless he first had the sanction of the Kohlapur Raj in his pocket. Five witnesses had been examined about the giving and taking in the adoption at Aurungabad and the discrepancy in their evidence was very glaring.

The Judge was unable to understand how a man like Tilak should have fixed the date of the giving and taking and of the adoption, in fact on the 28th June when nothing actually took place on that day, whatever was done having been done on the 27th. The giving and taking was the whole crux of the case.

Mr. Davar said that Tilak must have invented something in order to make it fit in with his affidavit and when he was confronted by the Hon'ble Mr. Aston.

Mr. Davar minutely examined the statements of Mr. Tilak and the other witnesses, and the Court rose for the day.

THE PUNJAB MANŒUVRES.

NORTHERN ARMY'S SUCCESS.

CLEVER ENVELOPING MOVEMENT.

LAHORE, December 19.

The correspondent with the Northern Army writes on Wednesday night :—Whilst in the second phase the Southern Army knew of the northern attempt from the north and prepared for it, they were ignorant of the second turning movement from the south, whilst two brigades advanced from the west thus enveloping Rawalpindi. The Southern Infantry battalions numbering eight had occupied Shikarpuri hill, watching against an attack from north, so General Kitchener arranged to surround the hill. The Northern Cavalry operating against Rawalpindi from south, finding the enemy had left the station for Shikarpuri hill, swept through the cantonments, the civil lines, and the city, and, leaving Rawalpindi behind, took the enemy in the rear whilst they were engaged in front and on both flanks. Just at this crucial stage when General Kitchener's great plan was on point of consummation and Colonel Nixon's coup was delivered the cease fire sounded and the manœuvres were over.

THE BOERS AT AHMEDNAGAR.

GENERAL DE LA REY'S MISSION.

ENTIRELY SUCCESSFUL.

AHMEDNAGAR, December 18.

The Boers listened to General De La Rey with the utmost deference and respect, but many questions were asked and foolish arguments brought forward. General De La Rey spoke to them individually and addressed them collectively for five hours. The result was quite satisfactory, in all 488 of the men signing. The balance of ten will doubtless also sign. The General, accompanied by his son and the Censor, is leaving Ahmednagar for Bombay to-night.

GREAT FIRE AT SURAT.

EIGHTY SHOPS DESTROYED.

SURAT, December 19.

A big fire broke out here at 3 o'clock this morning. Flames were first noticed by a policeman issuing out of the shop of one Bhajiwalla Tribhowan Gaman. He immediately raised an alarm, and ran for assistance. The wind, however, was blowing strongly, and before any assistance could be rendered ten shops were completely destroyed. As all the shops were kutcha built, the flames spread fast, and, despite the efforts of Mr. Morrison, the Collector, the police, and the native villagers eighty shops in Nowsari Bhagal were completely destroyed. Mr. Morrison worked very hard, using the hosepipe himself to try and subdue the flames. The total damage caused by the fire is estimated at about one lakh of rupees. The police, under the personal direction of Mr. Morrison, made strenuous attempts to keep the crowd off, and also to protect property.

H. E. LORD LAMINGTON AT MAHIM.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Lamington on Saturday afternoon visited the Bombay Scottish Orphanage at Mahim for the purpose of distributing the prizes. This was the first occasion on which his Excellency the Governor had attended a public gathering since his arrival in Bombay, and it was quite appropriate that the assembly should have been one at which Lord Lamington could meet with those of his countrymen across the sea who still retain so vividly the traditions of their native land. Their Excellencies evinced a keen even an enthusiastic interest in the little ceremony. Among others present were the Hon. J. M. Dick, the Rev. Dr. Mackichan, Professors Scott and Jack, Mr. Alexander Mackenzie, Mr. D. M. Inglis, the Secretary, and Mr. Anderson, the Principal of the institution. Their Excellencies were accompanied by their son, who was presented with a book as a memento of the occasion. Their Excellencies were accompanied by Colonel Owen. Shortly after the arrival of the Government House party Lady Lamington was presented with a bouquet by one of the youngest children of the institution.

THE REPORT.

Previous to the ceremony of the prize distribution the annual meeting was held. The report, which was read by Mr. D. M. Inglis, and adopted to the motion of the Hon. J. M. Dick, was as follows :—

The committee of the Bombay Scottish Orphanage Society beg to submit their annual report for the year 1903. At the beginning of the year there were on the rolls 26 boys and 20 girls, in all 46. During the year 9 boys and 1 girl were withdrawn and 11 boys and 5 girls were admitted. The year, therefore, closes with 52 children in the school, of whom 28 are boys and 24 girls. The committee have again pleasure in referring to the excellent report by the Educational Inspector, C. D., Mr. R. D. Prior, M.A., who inspected the school on 1st December and whose report is annexed. The committee draw attention to the following clauses :—On the whole I was thoroughly well satisfied with the result of my inspection. The fact that all three candidates sent up for the Matriculation and U. S. F. examinations in 1902 passed redound to the credit of the staff. I was very glad to find Mr. Anderson once more in command though in his absence the remarks I have made above will, I hope, tend to show that the school has been very efficiently conducted. At the close of my inspection I was delighted once more to listen to the excellent singing of the staff and children." This year the scholars were examined in Scripture Knowledge by the Rev. J. Cameron and Rev. A. S. Crichton whose report is annexed. From it the friends of the Society will learn with satisfaction that this important subject continues to be carefully taught. The health of the children has during the year been excellent. Owing to the prevalence of plague in Mahim and two deaths having occurred amongst the school servants the children were removed to Matheran somewhat earlier than usual, say on the 13th March. Fortunately there has been no recurrence of the malady, and the committee are doing what they can to prevent any further cases in the compound. While at Matheran the children were very kindly treated by the residents to what has now become an annual sports meeting. The thanks of the Society are due, and have been recorded by the committee, to the Superintendent of Matheran, Major Smith, and all who contributed to the entertainment. The meeting was most successful and thoroughly enjoyed by the children. The annual Concert in aid of the Funds of the Society was held on the 4th March, 1903, and proved very successful. The thanks of the Society are due to all those who so kindly came to the assistance of the schools on this occasion. The sum realised was Rs. 923-11-4. The furlough of the Superintendent has continued throughout the greater portion of the year. On the retirement of the Acting Superintendent Mr Dickson on 31st December the committee were very fortunate in being able to obtain the services of Miss Green who took charge on 1st January and remained until Mr. Anderson's return on 30th October. The committee have pleasure in placing on record their appreciation of the excellent work done by Miss Green during those months. Mr. Anderson returned from furlough on 30th October, and at once resumed duty. The committee cordially welcome him back and trust that, restored to health as he has been by his stay in Scotland, he may long be able to continue the good work he has for so many years done at the Scottish Orphanage. There have been some important changes during the year amongst the office bearers of the Society. Prior to proceeding to Scotland on furlough Mr. James P. Chrystal resigned the office of Honorary Secretary. The committee in accepting the resignation passed the following resolution :—In accepting Mr. Chrystal's resignation the committee desire to place on record their very deep sense of the obligation under which the Society lies to Mr. Chrystal for the unsparing sacrifice of his time in its service and the unintermitted zeal, tact, and good temper with which he has worked for the welfare of the Orphanage in every way during the many years for which he has held the difficult post of Honorary Secretary. The duties of Honorary Secretary have since been carried on by Mr. D. M. Inglis. On proceeding to Karachi the Chairman, Mr. E. H. Aitkin resigned, and the committee recorded their appreciation of the services he had rendered to the Society. The committee appointed the Deputy Chairman, the Hon. Mr. J. M. Dick, Chairman, and Mr. A Fairlie Bruce, Deputy Chairman. During the year many kind friends have contributed in other ways than by subscriptions to the welfare and amusement of the children. The thanks of the Society are heartily accorded to all these, and they may rest assured that all that they have done has been much appreciated. In particular mention should be made of many gifts of clothing, fruit, &c., &c., which are most acceptable. In the departments of physical training and sport also the children have not been neglected. Kind friends have provided gymnastic appliances which are much in use, and Mr. P. L. Wright again organised a cricket match and a return match between the scholars and some of the committee and friends in both of which matches the school won with large margins. For all these kindnesses the thanks of the Society are accorded. The committee are glad to acknowledge the liberality of the public in the matter of subscriptions although there has been a decrease of about Rs. 600 compared with last year's subscriptions ; which amount, the committee hope, will be collected before the end of the year. A sum of Rs. 400 was also collected for Mr. Anderson's passage, making a total of Rs. 1,400, including the amount collected last year. In conclusion the committee have to thank the Acting Superintendent, Miss Green, the Matron of the school, Mrs. Philips, and all the staff for the interest they have displayed in their work during the year. The terms of the Government Inspectors are ample evidence of the sound nature of the training, mental and moral, given in this institution, The committee, therefore, commend it to the continued sympathy and liberality of the people in Bombay and the mofussil districts.

The committee was then appointed, after which their Excellencies spent an enjoyable quarter of an hour in listening to the singing of a number of Scottish melodies by the children. These included "Cuddle Doon," "The Bonnie Earl o' Murray," "the Bonnets o' Bonnie Dundee," "Scots wha hae," and "A man's a man for a' that." All received a spirited rendering from his Excellency's youthful countrymen. Lady Lamington having distributed the prizes, his Excellency proceeded to address the gathering. Unlike his predecessor Lord Lamington spoke without notes. His speech was, of an altogether informal nature and perhaps, it was better appreciated by his youthful audience on that account.

THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

His Excellency said :—Mr. Dick, Ladies, and Gentlemen and Children :—It is with great pleasure that I have come here this afternoon—the first occasion since my arrival of my attending any meeting in public in the Presidency of Bombay, and it is a special pleasure to me as a Scotchman that I should come into the halls of a Scottish institution, and let me say also on behalf of Lady Lamington that it has been to her also a great pleasure to have the privilege of distributing the prizes to your children and she has begged me to say that she would be glad to do the like in any case. She is very anxious that I should tell you how pleased she was to notice that prizes were given for such a useful pursuit as "darning." She regards it as very important in the bringing up of children that the inculcation of such useful and practical things should be included in their training. I also have to say that I have brought here to-day the youngest importation of our Scottish community—my son—and by the munificence of Mr Dick, I believe, like all you children he has been the recipient of a very useful gift, of course it is not in his case a prize. Well, ladies and gentlemen, I am proud to think as a Scotchman that the Scottish community in Bombay should for a number of years have carried on the work of this Society. There cannot be a more charitable work than the educating and bringing up of children who have lost either both their parents or one parent, and I think it shows how the Scottish race—though we are wonderers over the whole globe —how we always cling tenaciously together either in spreading good work or in doing anything to recall to our minds our Scottish ancestry. And I am glad to read in the report, which I believe has already been presented, that the work of this institution has up to date in no way deteriorated. Thanks [illegible] have got the best education possible. Scotland [illegible] made by Mr. Prior you will see what satisfaction he dwells on the fact that all the three candidates sent up for the Matriculation Examination and University School Final Examination of 1902-03 have passed. That redounds to the credit of the school. He also draws attention to the excellent singing in the school, and I am glad to think that I have had the satisfaction of listening to a most well selected programme of Scottish songs which were also rendered in a most artistic fashion. One could hardly realise that one was in this oriental part of the Empire and not back in one's own Scottish home. Well then, children, I trust that you will benefit by this education, and that when you go out into the world and take up active duties, you will through life bear in mind the high principles by which you have been brought up. I understand that those who have finished their studies here have occupied positions of trust in the outside world. That speaks well for the training that has been given in these walls. I congratulate you that you have been in a position to receive this bringing up and to live in such beautiful surroundings, in the sight of the sea, and yet in a well protected and well shaded situation, and I earnestly hope that these beautiful surroundings in which you live are typical of your lives in the future, and that the bright sunshine which is so constantly present in Bombay betokens the future career of all who have been associated with this Bombay Scottish Orphanage Institution. (Loud applause.)

Dr. Mackichan then moved a vote of thanks to their Excellencies. In doing so he spoke of the hearty way in which he was sure the Scottish community of Bombay welcomed their Excellencies, and in this hearty welcome they included also the youngest importation from Scotland, (Laughter.) They felt and appreciated the honour that had been done to the institution through the presence of Lord and Lady Lamington. He concluded by asking the children to show their appreciation by giving three cheers, and to give them as Scottish children were well able.

This demand was heartily responded to. Subsequently "Auld Lang Syne," was sung in Scottish fashion and in this their Excellencies joined most cordially. After the singing of the National Anthem they left the institution evidently well pleased with their visit.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF 4TH DECEMBER.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Oriental, Captain E. Spicer, R. N. R., arrived in harbour on Saturday morning with the English Mails of the 4th Dec. She brought the following passengers :—

From London.

O'Malley Mrs
Jackson Major J
Mengens, Mr E C
Hughes Miss
Hughes Miss E
Martin Mis
Rainsford Major J
Kaskor Miss F L
Munsen Miss D
Powell Miss T D
Coates Miss
Lahire Mr B K
Bull Mr H S
Jacob Mr S M
O'Connor Miss D
Basket Mr R S
Kettle Mr A M
Hindman Mr G H
Ellis Mr H
Vincent Mr C
Smith Mr G
Percival Miss
Skinner Mr W
Holman Rev J H T
Westropp Capt and Mrs
Harrison Mr F
Williams Mr T
Holbecke Col

From Marseilles.

Harcourt Capt J
Cutler Lieut H C
Murray Lt A G
Coulter Dr
Ducat Capt
Maddox Capt R and Mrs, child and infant
Schinedewolf Mr M
Beechey Mr P
Cloete Miss
Duncan Mrs A
Garth Mrs
Bailley Rev G H
Crofton Sir Morgan
Sandys Mr Geo
Rose Mr A
Rose Miss
Vallance Mr J E
Lee Rev T S and Mrs
Hume Dr Ruth
Campbell Miss
Fairbank Miss
Brissell Miss
Weshart Miss A E
Campbell Mr P A and Mrs
Christ Mr O
Rogers Capt L
Greenway Mr J
Delvis Mr R H A
Rosling Mr A W
Nair Mr C M
Hoskyn Lt J C
Gardner Lt R D
Todd Major J K and Mrs
Todd Mr A E
Ormiston Mrs
Cruickshank Miss
Breay Rev C E
Mason Mrs and Miss
Salmon Mr C E H
Howell Mrs
Somerset Mrs and inft
Amesbury Mr
Griffiths Miss
Greenburg Mr J
Gordon Mr J
Predenburg Miss
Noble Mr A
Morewood Mr R P
Morewood Mr C R P
Palm Major G W and Mrs
Weir Col S and Miss
DeMello Mr A

From Brindisi.

Robertson Mr and Mrs B
Laverton D W R
Meerza Mr J

From Aden.

Bibby Mr R G
Hadsell Mrs

From Gibraltar—Cypriano Lt J

CYCLE AND MOTOR RACING IN BOMBAY.

There is a prospect of the public being treated to some excellent cycle and motor races at no distant date. The K. and S. Cycle Club has arranged a most interesting programme, and a large number of influential local sportsmen have kindly consented to serve in the committee of which the Hon. Sir Lawrence Jenkins is the President. The proposed events and the names of the Committee are given below and the date of the meeting will be fixed for about the middle of February. The executive committee, as will be seen from the names presented below, is a strong one. The following are the names of the gentlemen who have interested themselves in the matter :—President : The Hon. Sir Lawrence Jenkins ; Vice President, Brigadier-General Sir J. Wilcocks ; Commitee : Prince Samatsinghji, Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy, Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell, the Hon. Sir Bhalchundra Krishna, Mr. R. D. Settna, Mr. Marshal Reid, C.I.E. Mr. Bomanji D Petit, Mr. H. Symons, Major Street, Seth Kurimbhoy Ebrahim and Mr. B. H. J Rustomji. Executive Commitee : Mr. J. H. Downing, Mr. C. Arthur Ellis ("Indian Sporting Times") Mr. S. R. Lalkaka, Mr. F. W. Billob, Mr. McAlpin, Mr. Sydney Galtry ("Times of India"), Mr. G. Lund, Mr. F.S. George Gratwicke ("Times of India"), Mr. P.F. Fisher, and Mr. E. H. Taylor ("Bombay Gazette").

The programme is as follows :—First Day.—Event No, I, Quarter Mile Championship (all comers). Event No. II, ten miles motor cycle race. Event No. III, one mile championship. Event No, IV, one mile handicap for school boys. Event No. V, five miles scratch (all comers). Second day.—Event No. VI, one mile handicap (all comers). Event No. VII, five miles native championship. Event No. VIII, half mile for children under 10 years of age. Event No. IX, one mile international (all comers). Third day.—Event No. X, ten miles for (all comers). Event No. XI, fifteen miles Motor Car Race. Event No. XII, trick riding. Event No. XIII, all finals.

PASSENGERS PER S. S. IMPERATRIX.

The following is the list of passengers arrived yesterday by the steamer Imperatrix, from Trieste, Venice, etc :—

Rev Sister Aloysia
Rev Ammaun
Rev Padler
Rev Blutter
Rev Sister C Maria
Rev Sister Doralie
Rev Dornelius
Mrs and Miss Dornelius
Rev Desmonth
Major J Fischer
Rev Frompiler
Rev Yandson
Rev Groot
Rev Grossmann
Rev Hamon
Major and Mrs Herbert and daughter
Rev Sister Hilarie
Rev Hisgen
Miss B G Hutchinson
Rev Sister T Mary
Rev Joppen
Rev Just
Rev Lankes
Rev Legrand
Mr Mahmaun
Mr and Mrs Non Lobleche Eiserdorf
Rev Nanni
Rev Niard
Mr Patronas
Mr Pratt
Mr Bar. C de Rali
Mr Bar A de Rali
Rev Richter
Miss Rodocanachi
Mr and Mrs Ruthguirt and child
Mr Sevastopulo
Mrs Steinberg
Mrs Stewart
Mr and Mrs Stiegelmann
Rev Straub
Rev Sister Waltrude
Mr P N Thornee
Mr Bar. Tinti

THE WEATHER.

Observations taken at 8 a.m., on Saturday, the 19th December.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has fallen briskly at Negapatam and has changed irregularly and by small amounts elsewhere. The barometer is as much as a tenth below normal at Negapatam.

Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been generally light.

Temperature.—The variations of the day temperature are generally small but those of the night temperature show an excess of 6° at Jacobabad and Cuddapah and a defect of 5° to 9° at Bijapur, Sholapur, Poona, Malegaon, Akola Raipur, Jubbulpore, Neemuch and Bhavnagar. The maximum varied from 89° at Ratnagiri to 75° at Delhi and minimum from 75° at Cochin to 36° at Lahore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is more or less cloudy in the extreme south of the Peninsula.

Rain amounting to about two inches fell at Negapatam and light to moderate showers at Trichinopoly, Coimbatore, Madras and Bangalore.

Weather.—A small depression exists somewhere in the immediate neighbourhood of Negapatam and the weather in the extreme south of the Peninsula is unsettled.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

Advice to Mothers !—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth ? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY.

THE INDIAN UNIVERSITIES' BILL.

A meeting of the Grant College Medical Society was held on Saturday evening in the Grant College Library to discuss the question of granting of licenses to qualified medical men by the Collector of Customs, Opium, and Abkari, to dispense cocaine ; and to consider the position of medical graduates under the Indian Universities' Bill. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna presided. The following resolutions were passed unanimously :—

(1) Proposed by Dr. A. D. Mody, seconded by Dr. K. M. Dubash, and supported by Dr. J. P. Nicholson, that this meeting considers that the license granted by the Collector of Customs, Salt, Opium, and Abkari, for the dispensing of cocaine by the medical practitioners of this city requires modification, and resolves that a memorial be submitted to Government, praying that the license should be as far as possible in terms similar to those of the Opium license. That a committee, consisting of the following gentlemen, be appointed to prepare and submit such a memorial to Government —Lieut. Col. H. P. Dimmock ; Sir Bhalchandra Krishna ; Drs. Sorab Nariman ; L. P. Rozario ; K. M. Dubash ; D. K. Patel ; G. P. Kher ; Khwaja Abdulla ; D. A. De Monte ; H. J. Dadysett ; Miss M. M. Kharegat ; Drs. N. N. Katrak ; Y. M. Sanzsgiri ; J. B. C. De Costa ; A. D. Mody ; and L. B. Dhargalkar.

(2) Proposed by Dr. N. N. Katrak, seconded by Dr. S. Nariman, and supported by Dr. D. A. DeMonte, that this meeting views with disappointment the introduction of clause 11b, in section 7 of the Indian Universities' Bill, which is under the consideration of the Viceregal Council, relating to the election of Fellows by graduates, and resolves that a memorial be submitted to Government, praying that the present Bombay system of electing Fellows by the graduates to the Senate of the Bombay University, be embodied in the Bill. That a committee, consisting of the gentlemen appointed for the first resolution, be appointed to prepare and submit a memorial within eight days.

The proceedings closed with the customary compliment to the chairman.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY SENATE.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE MEETING.

On Saturday evening an adjourned meeting of the Bombay University Senate was held in the Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Hall of the University. In the absence of the Rev. Dr. Mackichan, the Vice Chancellor, the Rev. Father Dreckmann, the Senior Fellow present, was called to the chair. The meeting was held for the purpose of considering the report of their committee, appointed on the 10th instant, which has already been published by us.

The Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta had given notice of motion that the meeting be further adjourned to Monday, when he would move that the report of the Committees to consider the Bill to amend the law relating to the Universities of British India be adopted.

The chairman enquired if any member would move the proposition, which stood in the name of Mr. Mehta, in his absence.

The Hon. Mr Dikshit moved that the meeting of the Senate be adjourned to Monday. He said that the reason for adjournment ought to be made clear. The report was made on Monday last, and was in the hands of the members on Tuesday, so that there was no time left for members to give notice of amendments. It was accordingly deemed necessary that the Senate should be adjourned to Monday and it was with that view that notice of motion, which stood in the Name of Mr. Mehta, was given. He hoped there would be no difficulty in accepting the motion.

Mr. Bhandarkar seconded the proposition, which was unanimously agreed to.

The Senate then adjourned till this (Monday) afternoon.

DEFAMING A POLICE OFFICER.

AN UNSUCCESFUL APPEAL,

Mr. B. C. Kennedy, Sessions Judge of Sholapur Bijapur, in October last, convicted Krisnaji Mahadu, of defamation and sentenced him to six months' simple imprisonment. An appeal by the accused was heard at the High Court on Thursday before Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston. Mr. Nilkant Atmaram appeared for the accused.

The accused was charged with defaming one Imam Mahamed, a police officer. The defamatory statement was contained in a letter addressed to the Collector, alleging that Imam and one Narhar had conspired to get the accused at first suspended and then removed from the office of Kulkarni, and that Imam had received Rs. 50 on account of this service, and was to receive a further sum of Rs. 150. The accused admitted the making and publication of the defamatory petition to the Collector. The question, said the Sessions Judge, was, did he make this statement in good faith, that is to say, was it true ? Or if not, had he good reasons for believing it to be true ? The facts of the case were these. There was a case of sudden death in Pennur in which village the accused was Kulkarni. That death was investigated by Imam. In the course of his investigation, he came to the conclusion that the accused was trying to hush up the case. He accordingly recommended his suspension : and the accused was suspended. The death was held to have been the result of grievous hurt. The trial came on, and the person, who was charged to have caused such hurt, was discharged. Thereafter the present accused was tried for receiving bribes and was discharged. The police presumably moved by Imam recommended that the accused should be dealt with departmentally ; and proceedings were taken to dismiss him. Thereupon the accused addressed to the Collector the defamatory petition, which was the basis of the present prosecution. As far as the evidence on the record went Mr. Kennedy remarked, there did not seem to have been very good grounds for the suspicion in the mind of Imam that it was accused who was trying to hush up the murder case ; but it was possible that there might have been good grounds, not reduced to writing for the action of Imam. Further, it seemed to Mr. Kennedy that accused had reported the death as probably a murder within an hour of its occurrence. There were some grounds, Mr. Kennedy thought, why the accused might form the opinion that Imam was actuated by motives other than those avowed in his reports. But the accused had made specific allegations of bribes taken and promised ; and there was not a particle of evidence to prove that this statement was true. Nor did it follow that because accused had good grounds to believe that Imam was actuated by improper motives in moving for his transfer, that therefore he was justified in assuming that that improper motives was thirst for the unlawful and corrupting money of Narhar. Upon the evidence, Mr. Kennedy thought that the accusation could not be held to have been made in good faith. The accused was therefore, convicted and sentenced to six months' simple imprisonment.

Their lordships on a consideration of all the circumstances, dismissed the appeal.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

The 5th and 6th Silver Spoon Competition took place at Ghat Cooper on Saturday morning last when only twelve members turned out to compete, this is regrettable as the Committee have put forward a very attractive programme which include 7 aggregates, which provide for medals and cash. All particulars can be obtained from the Honorary Secretary Sergt.-Major J. H. Downing, Head-Quarter, B. V. Rifles. The next shoot will be notified by post card. The following are the scores :—

	Score 700 yds.
Cr Sergt Fry, G I P Ry Vol Rifles	33a
Sgt Major Downing, Bombay Vol Rifles	31b
Corpl Powell, G I P Ry Vol Rifles	29
Lce Corpl Lillywhite, G I P Ry Vol Rifles	28
Lce Corpl Alcock, G I P Ry Vol Rifles	28
Sergt D'Silva Bombay Vol Rifles	27
Vol Sharpe, G I P Ry Vol Rifles	26
Lce Corpl Good, Bombay Vol Rifles	23
Bomb'r Scott, Bombay Vol Arty	22
Vol Paterson, G I P Ry Vol Rifles	17
Sergt Instr Briffitt, Bombay Vol Rifles	3
Gunner Walters, Bombay Vol Arty	0

a Handicapped 2 Points Winner of 1st Spoon.
b Handicapped 2 Points Winner of 2nd Spoon.

	Score 800 yds.
Lce Lillywhite, G I P Ry Vol Rifles	30a
Corpl Powell, G I P Ry Vol Rifles	24b
Sergt D'Silva, Bombay Vol Rifles	24c
Sgt Major Downing, Bombay Vol Rifles	24b
Vol Sharpe, G I P Ry Vol Rifles	21
Cr Sergt Fry, G I P Ry Vol Rifles	19
Lce Cpl Alcock, G I P Ry Vol Rifles	18
Lce Cpl Good, Bombay Vol Rifles	[illegible]
Gunner Walters, Bombay Vol Arty	[illegible]
Vol Paterson, G I P Ry Vol Rifles	[illegible]
Bomb'r Scott, Bombay Vol Arty	[illegible]
Sergt Instr Briffitt, Bombay Vol Rifles	[illegible]

a Winner of 1st Spoon.
b Handicapped 4 Points.
c Handicapped 2 Points winner of 2nd Spoon.

"SHIVAJI'S SWARAJYA."

The following is a continuation of the lecture delivered on Thursday by Mr. Purshotam Vishram Mowjee. He said:—A list of forts follows this note. The names of the 145 forts which were at one time included in Shivaji's territory are given with their respective positions in two separate divisions, the first containing the names of 89 forts which were already in the possession of the Marathas, and which were to be formally restored to them, while the second division contains the names of the 56 forts of which possession was yet to be taken by the Marathas. A note similar to the above is made at the foot of this list also. Twenty-four Mogal posts are then mentioned which were in the Swarajya, and which were agreed to be removed. This is all that is contained in the document which is partly in the Persian and partly in the Marathi language written in Modi character and written by Shankraji Mulhar himself. It bears the Persian seal of the writer. I have annexed to this paper Photographs of the Agreement. A map is also annexed showing the Swarajya territory as made out from this statement. It will be seen therefrom that the Konkan Prant comprised the district along the sea-coast from Gandevi near Surat to Akola in Canara (excepting Bombay, Damana, Goa and Junjevia) and was bounded by the Arabian sea in the west and the western Ghats in the east, while the Wharghat Prant included the tract of the country from Juhnar in Poona district to Halval in Canara and from the Western Ghauts to Indapur. I should like to tell you the circumstances which encouraged me to bring the present paper before you. The document which has provided matter for it is interesting in more respects than one. It is useful not only for giving a detailed list of the Subhas and Talukas, Maratha posts and Mogalai posts comprised within the Swarajya, but also as showing the territorial division of the Maratha Empire for administrative purposes. The location of the fort also deserves special study as displaying the military genius of Shivaji. The value of forts as excellent defence works was very much appreciated in those days, and these forts were the great bulwark of the Paharashtra. Each Subha had a requisite number of fortresses to guard it; and a careful study of the map will show how well arranged the whole country was with these defence works which made it almost impossible to take it. It may be noted that other circumstances being equal no invader of the Maharashtra was successful against these fortresses. But this document has another and perhaps an equally important phase of interest for our Society. Many of you perhaps may not be aware that some thirty six years ago the subject of the collection and publication of original documents relating to Maratha History was under discussion at a meeting of this Society held on the 14th March 1867 and the late Mr Justice Newton, the then President of the Society made the following important observations in the course of the discussion. "We had indeed," the President remarked, "in Grant Duff's invaluable History a work which in some respects left scarcely anything to be desired, but while we could not hope to add much to the result of his patient investigation and conscientious discrimination, and had little need to seek for confirmation of a narrative which had been amply tested during a long series of years through the practical researches and discussions incidental to the administration of the Maratha territory, and have now taken the place of settled History, it was still felt by many that the preservation of the interesting materials from which that admirable work had been produced was an object of very great importance. In no department of knowledge, perhaps, were we dependent so exclusively on a single authoritative work, and it might be feared that the recovery of the many records and the tracing again of the varied sources of information which have been so effectively used, is every day becoming a matter of more difficulty." It appears at that meeting there had been some discussion on the subject, for Mr. James Taylor thus referred to that discussion in this "Note on a letter from Mr. Grant Duff" which forms the subject of Art XI page 120 of Volume X of the Society's Journal where he says "Remarks were made by one or two members of deserved influence to the effect that Mr. Duff's history of the Marathas hardly deserved the authority conceded to it because it did not always specify the authorities on which the statements it contained were based." These extracts have been at some length placed before you as the necessity which the Society at one time considered to exist for collecting and publishing original records in connection with Maratha History. This subject was repeatedly talked of at the meetings of the Society but nothing practical appears to have been done in connection with that object. Many scholars of Indian History thought that there were no original documents of Maratha History in existence which would prove of any great value; and it seems that it was this belief that hampered any serious attempt on the part of the Society in that direction. In order to test the accuracy of the information given by Grant Duff it was necessary that the original records of the times of which he spoke must be examined. Without such a reference any opinion pronounced about the worth of that History should carry no weight whatever. The question as to what had become of Grant Duff's manuscripts naturally occurred to every student of Maratha History. Several efforts were made to discover where these manuscripts were. Grant Duff himself tells us in the foot notes to his History that he had got copies made of some of these papers and writings and had deposited them with the Literary Society of Bombay. The Society has long ceased to exist, and our Society is its successor. The late Mr. Justice Telang caused search to be made in this library, but he could not find the manuscripts nor anything in the records of either Society which could afford a clue to their whereabouts. The fact that Grant Duff's manuscripts could not be found, gave rise to a curious impression to which the late Rao Bahadur Nilkant Janardan Kirtane, when a student at the Poona College gave expression, in his "Criticism on Grant Duff's History of the Marathas." He tells us that the manuscripts used were burned with Grant Duff's own knowledge. The story was so improbable that Mr. Kirtane expressed his own disbelief in it, in the introduction to the "Life of Siwaji" by him. The document which I produce before you to-day is interesting in this connection. It was referred to by Grant Duff and seen by him. The production of this original document and several others which I hope to lay before you from time to time is ample contradiction of this improbable story, if the story required contradictions otherwise than by its own improbability. But though this story was disbelieved, the question as to how Grant Duff had disposed of the materials of his work remained unsolved. Efforts were made to ascertain in England whether Grant Duff had taken the papers with him and deposited them there. Sir George Birdwood, Mr. Martin Wood and other eminent scholars of Indian History enquired of Sir Mount Stuart Elphinstone, the son of the Maratha Historian whether he could give any information regarding these papers. His reply to those enquiries was "I do not possess any paper which could be of any use. I fancy my father gave away everything of that kind which he had to some institution in Bombay." This reply removed the hope that the papers might be found in England, and the search thus made by these scholars did not result in any substantial discovery. But this important enquiry was not destined to end here. For many years past Maratha History has been exciting much greater interest than when Grant Duff's work was first published; and better literary taste and critical judgment have been formed among native scholars. The search for Grant Duff's materials though its result was so far for a long time disappointing, was not given up. It was taken up and diligently prosecuted by Mr. D. B. Parasnis whose honest devotion to historical work and his disinterested love for it have won him the success which he so well deserves. It is through him that I have been able to secure the present statement and the other documents of which I have just spoken; and I am glad to say we may hope to get in the near future a look into some of these much sought records. It ought to give pleasure to any one who takes interest in this subject to be able to place within the reach of our Society, some of the very documents for the recovery of which it showed at one time such great concern, and it is my proud privilege to-day to inform you that I hope to deposit with our Society, photographs and copies of the original papers and writing from which Grant Duff constructed his work, and which may prove of use to modern students of Maratha History. In conclusion, the best thanks are due to my friend, Mr. Parasnis for the valuable assistance he has rendered to the Society and myself in his historical studies.

A MOOT POINT: AFTERNOON OR EVENING?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Our attention has been drawn to a report, regarding the alleged sale of liquor appearing in yesterday's issue of your paper, in which Ardesir Rustomjee was charged with selling a bottle of P. and O. Whisky without a license from the Collector of Abkari, Bombay. We are instructed to say that the said report is incorrect. Our client in his statement did not say that Mr. Fabris came to him in the afternoon of the day in question; what he said was "that Mr. Fabris came to him etc. at 8-30 p.m. (Bombay time) on that day and gave him an order for 15 bottles of Aerated Waters &c." We shall therefore, thank you to rectify the error, as the statement, is prejudicial to our client's case.—Yours &c.,

SMETHAM, BYRNE, AND NOBLE.

Bombay December 19th.

White and Sound Teeth.—For preserving and beautifying the teeth, preventing decay, and eradicating all tartarous adhesions to the teeth, nothing equals "Rowland's" Odonto. It removes all impurities from the teeth, imparts a pearl-like whiteness to them, and reduces as ealthy action of the gums. Ask stores and Chemist for "Rowland's" Odonto, of Hatton Garden, London.

SERIOUS AFFRAY IN THE PUNJAB

UNPROVOKED ATTACK ON BRITISH OFFICERS.

A special correspondent with the Northern Force Punjab Manœuvres, reports a serious affray between villagers and two Medical Officers. He writes:—On the morning of the 6th instant., while the Northern Army was still concentrated in the neighbourhood of Hazro Lieutenant H. Warwick Illius and Lieutenant G. A. Jolly, both of the Indian Medical Service, went out for a stroll. Passing the village of Dariah they stepped aside to take a peep at its queer principal street and hardly had they entered when they became conscious that a crowd of angry villagers had assembled in their rear. Taking no notice of a demonstration that they had no reason to suppose concerned themselves, they walked quietly on until a shower of stones and a growing clamour of voices apprised them that it was they who were the object of attack. Turning round to face the crowd they saw a man run forward from his supporters and hurl a clod of earth at them, which missed its aim and broke on a wall, some of the pieces rebounding and striking Lieutenant Jolly. This same man was also armed with a lathi, and half a dozen other men behind him also brandished lathis, while some others again were armed with stones and similar missiles. The two officers called out in Urdu, "What are you doing? We are Sahibs." The only reply was a fresh shower of stones and a fresh hubbub of excited exclamations. A melee ensued, in which both the officers were severely beaten by lathis, and bruised by stones. Lieutenant Illius had his helmet knocked off and some of his assailants tried to get him down, while one seized his arm and twisted it violently. Lieutenant Jolly was actually brought to earth and two or three thundering whacks with lathis smashed in his helmet. But for the lucky protection thus afforded by the helmet Lieutenant Jolly must certainly have been brained by the violence of the blows. While some men held Lieutenant Jolly on the ground, others pelted him on the head with clods of earth, which fortunately were not heavy enough to inflict grave injuries. Lieutenant Illius fared worse, for a swinging blow on the back of the head with one of the heavy instruments used by natives for threshing corn, inflicted a wound 1 1-2 inches long cutting through to the bone, and blood gushed out profusely. Lieutenant Jolly managed to free himself from his assailants, and on rushing up to the aid of Lieutenant Illius the two officers were able to break through the crowd and bolt. Before they had got very far, they encountered some sepoys, and the affray thus ended before any permanent injury had been sustained. Lieutenant Illius got his wound bandaged, and afterwards sewn up, and was able to return to camp his tunic covered with blood. The police showed great activity on hearing of the affair and arrested men the same evening. They also secured the agricultural implement with which Lieutenant Jolly was wounded. When the news of the incident spread through the camp, a tremendous feeling of indignation burst forth and but for strong counsels of patience and self-restraint the offending village would have been promptly dealt with. As it was the matter was strictly left in the hands of the civil authorities, I have not heard with what result.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE, From Nov 27 to Dec. 4.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Capt. T. L. Ormiston, B.
Mr. W. H. L. Impey, B. Cov.
Mr. A. A. Carnegie, B.
Mr. H. C. Robertson, B.
Mr. J. A. Jones, M.
Mr. R. C. Brown, Bo. Cov.
Miss A. M. Bonson, Bo.
Major L. M. Foster, 128th Pioneers.
Major H. McA. Johnton 15th Lancers.
Capt. G. R. Johnston, 75th Goorkha Rifles.
Capt. E. M. J. Molyneux, 12th Cav.
Capt. E. S. Sandys, R. E.
Capt. W. E. G. Lillingston 29th Lancers.
Capt. E. H. Sharman I. M. S.
Lieut. G. Hutchinson, 122nd Rajpoots.
Lieut. C. A. Milward, 53rd Sikhs.
Lieut. C. D. Ogilvie, 40th Punjabis.
Lieut. A. D' Reid, 73rd Carnatic Inf.
Second Lieut. G. H. E. Twemlow, attached 1st D. C. L. I.
Nursing Sister Miss A. J. Marshall, Q. A. M. N. S. I.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Mr. T. Surawange, B. 5 Mmo. M. C.
Mr. H. F. Pajin, B., furl. to May. 1, 1904.
Mr. A. F. Ryan, B., 9 mo. furl.
Lieut.-Col. W. F. Thomas, I. M. S., M., 7 days' furl.
Mr. C. G. Spencer, M. Cov., furl. to May 21, 1904.
Mr. P. N. A. Lucas, M., 6 mo. M. C.
Mr. J. B. Chapman, Bo., 2 mo. M. C.
Major H. Comins, I. A., 2 mo. M. C.
Major T. S. Young, I. A. 6 mo. M. C.
Major C. Davidson, 2nd Sikh inf., 6 mo. M. C.
Capt. E. Tennant, 20th Deccan Horse, 1 mo. M. C.
Commander G. S. Hewett, R. I. M. 4. mo. M. C.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Major S. L. Cruster, B.
Mr. E. H. Berthoud, B. Cov.
Mr. J. N. Pall, B. Cov.
Mr. C. S. Findlay, B. Cov.
Mr. A. L. P. Tucker, B. Cov.
Sir H. A. Farsington, B.
Mr. H. N. Heseltine, B.
Mr. R. Richardson, B.
Mr. R. A. A. Hooper, B.
Mr. C. G. Lissant, B.
Mr. J. Patch, B.
Mr. C. L. West, B.
Lieut.-Col. W. F. Thomas, I. M. S. M.
Mr. H. W. Lushington, M.
Mr. R. S. Peterson, M.
Mr. F. J. Hill, Bo.
Major-Gen Sir Moore Creagh, I. A.
Col. F. J. Aylmer V. C., R. E.
Lieut.-Col. H. S. Massy, 19th Lancers.
Lieut.-Col R. G. Iremonger, 23rd Burma Inf.
Major H. E. Lewis 119th Inf.
Major H. T. Brown I. A.
Major F. H. J. Birch, R. A.
Major W. A. Thompson, 31st Lancers.
Capt. A. N. Fleming I. M. S.
Capt. H. W. Berthon, I. A.
Lieut. G. C. Garratt, 9th Goorkha Rifles.
Lieut. L. H. Abbott, 11th Rajpoots.
Lieut. A. H. Ruddell, R. I. M.
Senior Nursing Sister Miss M. I. Hayes, Q. A. M. N. S. I.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. on Saturday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	2
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	1	1	10
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	4	3	16
D Khetwadi, Girgaum Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	2	2	7
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	2	3	14
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	1	1	5
G Mahim and Worli	1	0	6
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	10
Total	11	9	76
Same date last year	25	24	106

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	1	6
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	2	2	15
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	1	1	17
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	1	0	5
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada	4	4	24
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	0	5
G Mahim and Worli	0	1	9
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	2	11
Total	8	11	91
Total plague deaths to date	263,842	215,858	
Same date last year	25	20	97

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case grey or white hair" to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "The Mexican Hair Renewer" sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere." Wholesale Depot, 23, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

ANGLO-FRENCH RELATIONS.

The Paris correspondent of the "Times," writing on December 2, says:—

A French statesman with whom I had some conversation yesterday, and who has long been a staunch partisan of close relations between England and France, made what appears to me a very sensible remark with regard to the favourable change that has recently taken place in the intercourse between the two peoples. He is of opinion that those whom it may concern should at once endeavour to bring about an understanding on at least one of the numerous questions now pending between the two countries. He thinks that it is of secondary importance which of those questions is selected for the purpose, so long as the present rapprochement takes a substantial form by an agreement on one of the Anglo-French differences awaiting adjustment. This would have the advantage of furnishing irrefutable testimony of the actual existence of the Anglo-French entente and the impression it would make on third parties could not fail to be salutary. It would have a great advantage over some of the existing formal alliances, which would only take a substantial form if the contingencies in view of which they were concluded should eventually arise. It has been proved abundantly of late years that none of the parties included in the European alliances intend to act in the spirit of their engagements, whatever they may do should they be called upon to fulfil the letter. Only the other day loud complaints were raised in France that prohibitive duties were levied at the Russian frontier on certain categories of French goods, to say nothing of the scare occasioned in Austria-Hungary by the German Tariff Bill or of the existing somewhat indifferent relations between the Dual Monarchy and Italy.

Many people here find on reflection that something more than the recent convention for arbitration is desirable in order to consecrate the Anglo-French rapprochement. It was an auspicious symptom; but what is now required is substantial evidence. Negotiations are, doubtless, going on with regard to several "questions" existing between the two Governments. As soon as one of them has been solved to the mutual satisfaction of both parties there will be a solid basis for what may easily become a lasting and fruitful entente, conferring greater benefits on the contracting Powers than do any of the treaties of alliance which have been concluded between the great military States of the Continent and which hitherto have only been of very one sided advantage.

It has been frequently said of late that the surest way of maintaining the Anglo-French rapprocement is the cultivation of close and friendly relations between the two Parliaments. The idea is not new. Before the Austro-German entente was concluded, Prince Bismarck wished to make it a constitutional alliance. He wanted it to be sanctioned by the constitutional elements in both countries, and also proposed that it should only be subject to dissolution by the same elements—that is to say, in Germany by the Emperor, the Federal Council, and the Reichstag, and in Austria-Hungary by the Sovereign and the Parliaments of the two halves of the Monarchy. To this Count Andrassy, then Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, objected, as in Austria itself foreign affairs are excluded from the Reichsrath—they are confined to the parliamentary delegations, which meet every year. These interesting facts were revealed by Dr. Moritz Busch in a remarkable contribution of his in the "Grenzbote," of which he was then the editor. I was in Berlin at the time and he told me that the facts in the article referred to had been given to him for publication by Prince Bismarck. They show that the Chancellor had more faith in a popular or constitutional alliance than in a mere dynastic pact.

RUSSIA, FRANCE, AND ENGLAND.

A certain anxiety in regard to the international position of Russia is reflected in the revival in the Russian Press of the suggestion that England should join France and Russia in the formation of a second Triple Alliance. The rapprochement between England and France and the hostile attitude of England's ally in the Far East are sufficient to account for a desire to secure a guarantee of the support of England at the present time and say the Russian correspondents of the "Times" it is not without significance that the "Novy Krais" is the most ardent advocate of such a policy.

In remarking on the fears expressed by the Japanese lest Russia, France, and Germany should come to an agreement in regard to Far Eastern questions, the Port Arthur journal declares that a rapprochement between Russia and Germany could only be to the detriment of England, and that the interests of Russia and England coincide to a large extent in the Near and Far East. Both Russia and England, it continues, were seriously affected by the action of Germany in securing the concession for the Baghdad railway during the Transvaal war and English statesmen had begun to perceive that an advance upon India was to be feared not from Russia, but from Germany with her Baghdad railway. The writer asserts that what is demanded by the situation is a second Triple Alliance in regard to the affairs of the Far East—an alliance between France, England, and Russia, the foundation of which has been laid by the Franco-Russian alliance, while its walls have been raised by the Anglo-French agreement. It only remains for Russia to put on the roof."

In a leading article the "Novosti" quots with approval the remark of Gambetta:—" An alliance with Russia has for France the significance of reserve capital. Supported by London and St. Petersburg we shall be invincible." It points out that the solidity of the Franco-Russian alliance had been tested and found secure in the course of the recent exchange of amenities between England and France, and urges that an alliance between Russia and England would have a solid basis in the danger threatening England from the rivalry of Germany. The "Novosti" adds:—"The reinforcement of the Franco-Russian alliance by the rapprochements between France and England and between France and Italy bears witness to the fact that French dipomacy has not wasted time, but has obtained successes which contribute materially to the consolidation of the general peace—that is, it has secured the objects which lie at the basis of the Franco-Russian alliance."

ITALY AND AUSTRIA.

ANTI-AUSTRIAN RIOTS.

On Nov. 23 anti-Austrian demonstrations to protest against the treatment of Professor de Gubernatis at Innsbruck assumed serious proportions at Genoa, where crowds of people paraded the streets crying, "Down with Austria!" "Long live Triente and Triest, Long live our Innsbruck brethren!" A large number of people succeeded in reaching the Austrian Consulate where their attitude became extremely menacing. A force of Carabineers finally appeared, and cleared the street. Five hundred students then made their way to the French consulate and raised cheers for France. The consul, appearing on the balcony, thanked them for their goodwill, but advised them to remain calm.

At Bologna there was a demonstration at one of the theatres. During the performance a shower of paper slips, bearing a few violently worded anti-Austrian sentences, was scattered from the gallery. They caused a scene of wild enthusiasm, numbers of spectators standing up in their seats and shouting "Long live Triente and Trieste!" "Long live Italia Irredenta!" "Down with Austria!" The performance was stopped, and the police cleared the theatre.

The students in the evening proceeded to the Piazza Colonna and attempted to make a demonstration against the Austro-Hungarian Embassy. The police intervened and dispersed the demonstrators, who, however, formed up again soon afterwards and succeeded in marching past the Embassy, hooting and singing the Garibaldi Hymn. The troops were called out to assist the police who where guarding the precincts of the Embassy.

The attempts to make a demonstration against the Austro-Hungarian Embassy were brought to an end towards seven o'clock without any important incident. At the dinner hour the demonstrators withdrew quickly.

At Siena, Pisa, Messina and Naples the students have passed resolutions against the Austrian Government. At Florence they made noisy demonstrations, and endeavoured to proceed to the Austro-Hungarian Consulate, but were prevented by the police. Anti-Austrian demonstrations by students are also reported from Vicenza, Palermo, Terni, Cremona, and Padua.

Rome, Nov. 28.—As the students had planned a fresh demonstration in front of the Austrian Embassy this evening, the Embassies to the Quirinal and Vatican and the Austrian Consulate were carefully guarded by the police. Hardly 100 students assembled at the appointed place of meeting in the Piazza Colonna, and these were not able to carry out their plans owing to the torrential rains. The Austrain Embassies and the Consulate were watched the whole time by police agents and by Carabineers. Fresh demonstrations are reported from Turin, where the students burnt some Austrian flags, carrying "Long live Triente and Trieste" and from Genoa, Pestoria, Palermo, Parma, Cremoria and Catania. All these disturbances which, in most cases, were violent were energetically put down by the police. Everywhere the Austrian Consulates are being guarded by police.

Rome, Nov. 29—There were students' demonstrations also in Vienna yesterday, when stones were thrown at the great door of the University building and the glass panes broken. The Italian students however, disclaim any share in the outrages, and declare that the demonstrators were Dalmatians Slavonians, Servians, &c., so that this insignificant local affair has no connection with the Innsbruck incident and the reponse from Italy.

The more important organs of the Austrian Press are discussing in a conciliatory tone the Anti-Austrian demonstrations. The "Neus Freie Presse" and the "Neues Wiener Tagblatt" deplore the incident of Innsbruck, and call upon the Government speedily to take measures to satisfy the legitimate claims of the Italian subjects of Austria.

THE ADVANCE INTO TIBET.

The projected advance of Colonel Younghusband's Mission to Gyantse Jong, coupled with an occupation of the Chumbi Valley, has a military interest quite outside the detail of troops ordered to take part in the movement. At the same time, it is pleasant to be able to recall the fact that the two Pioneer battalions, the 23rd and 32nd, which are taking part in the advance, have repeatedly in the past proved their singular fitness for such work as now lies before them. Both are Sikh regiments, both rendered admirable service in Afghanistan and Chitral, and a wing of the 32nd played a very distinguished part in Colonel Kelly's arduous march from Gilget by way of the Shandur Pass. These Pioneer battalions are drilled to fight as ordinary infantry, but are commonly employed during peace time in road-making, and even on service each man carries, in addition to his rifle, a pickaxe, shovel, or other tool required for pioneer purposes. Colonel J. L. R. Macdonald, C B., who is to have military command of the increased escort, served with distinction as a Sapper subaltern across the Frontier in the Hazara expedition of 8881, but is better known for his fine work in Uganda more especially in connexion with the Sudanese mutiny. It will be remembered that Major Macdonald, as he was then, chased rebels beyond Lake Kiosga, thus leading up to their defeat by Martyr at Mruli, and that, after the fall of Khartum, the prospect of a meeting between Lord Kitchener and Macdonald, who was marching up from the south, aroused considerable public interest. More recently Colonel Macdonald served as Director of Railways on the staff on the China Expedition of 1900-1, of which, by the way, very possibly at Colonel Macdonald's instance, another reminder will accompany the advance into Tibet in the shape of the Canadian fur coats specially purchased for the use of our troops in China. These fur coats, with quantities of other warm clothing and stores, are being sent up to Siliguri, the northern terminus of the railway, from Calcutta and the present base of operations. From Siligur a little hill railway climbs up to Darjiling, while it is also connected by a good road with an important route which runs along first the Teesta River and then the Rungpo, to the capital of Sikhim, Gantok, or, alternatively, by way of Gnatong and the Jelep Pass into the Chumbi Valley. Siliguri, therefore is admirably placed either for forwarding supplies by way of Darjiling to the Mission advancing from Khamba Jong, or for fitting out such troops as may be sent to occupy the Chumbi Valley, since the latter based on Siliguri, can conveniently take to the road at once without experiencing any of the greatly increased difficulties, consequent on a change of railway gauge. If the operations subsequently become serious, this bifurcation at such a convenient point may assume very considerable importance.

In discussing the military future of the advance into Tibet it is desirable first to connect, and then to separate, the continued progress of the Mission and the occupation of the Chumbi Valley. The latter is, of course, in the first instance, an obvious military precaution. As a matter of fact, a military movement is very seldom made across the Frontier without at least warning a certain number of troops to hold themselves in readiness to act, if necessary, as a support. It would be manifestly absurd to send even a brigade into such a country as Tibet, in circumstances denoting; if not hostility, at any rate, a vigorous disregard of Tibetan susceptibilities, without making it certain that any support which might conceivably be required could be rendered promptly and effectively from a conveniently adjacent region. A glance at the map will show how impossible it would be to support an advance from Khamba Jong to Gyangtse Jong by a force posted in British territory, without running grave risks of delay through blocking of the very few, available passes. The occupation of a portion of the Tibetan borderland is, therefore, a military necessity, and the Chumbi Valley is singularly well-placed for the purpose. It forms, as Mr. Douglas Freshfield says a long wedge of Tibetan territory between Bhutan, with our relations are sufficiently friendly, which and Sikhim, over which we exercise adequate control and a British force posted there with possession of the Tang La, the pass which forms the northern exit from the valley, would be able, in about a week if necessary, to effect a junction with the mission and its escort at Gyangtse Jong. To indicate roughly but clearly the importance of the Chumbi Valley in this connexion it is sufficient to say that, taking Darjiling as a starting point Chumbi itself lies about 50 miles, as the crow flies (over 80 by the mountain roads), to the north-east. Khamba Jong, where the Mission has been encamped, is about 90 miles as the crow flies, nearly due north of Darjiling, and Gyangtse again, some 80 miles north-east of Khamba Jong, support occupying the Chumbi Valley will then to all intents and purposes, lie on the right flank of the Mission's advance, a highly advantageous position, whether for purposes of relief on co-operation.

Reverting to the Mission, the position occupied at Khamba Jong is evidently a strong and wellselected one, and possibly it will continue to be held when the Mission advances, if only as a link in the communication with Darjiling by a route distinct from that by way of the Chumbi Valley. Moreover, the place seems one which renders temporary occupation by a small garrison easy. Sarat Chandra Das was there in the early days of December, and certainly found the cold intense, but he says that the country in the neighbourhood is alive with game, and it is understood that the Mission during their enforced stay have enjoyed excellent health and have experienced no difficulty in obtaining ordinary supplies. From Khamba Jong to Gyangtse there are two routes, one of which first runs in a northerly direction to Shigatse and then drops to the south-east, the other trending generally to the north-east with an easterly curve. The latter appears the more difficult, but is more direct, and the support of the force in the Chumbi Valley would be more clearly indicated if it were followed.

Gyangtse Jong to which the Mission is advancing, is the Gian-su of Bogle and the Giantchi of Sir Joseph Hooker, and is a very notable place. It is described as a large town standing on the east or right bank of the Nyangchhu in a broad, well-cultivated valley full of white lime-washed villages. There is a famous monastery here, the Palkhor Chhoide, and a many-turreted castle the town being usually garrisoned by about 400 Tibetan and 50 Chinese soldiers. The valley of the Nyang-chhu is reputed to be one of the richest in Tibet, and throughout its whole extent—namely, from Shigatse to about 15 miles beyond Gyangtse, a distance of about 60 miles, it is closely cultivated. If, then, it became necessary for the Mission to make any protracted stay at Gyangtse, or the supporting force were compelled to join it at that point, there would be no lack of supplies in this "land of delicacies (nyang)." The possibility, too, that a powerful and equipped British force may within a few weeks be comfortably quartered in this fertile region, within 150 miles of the holy capital, may not be without effect in reducing the fatuous obstinacy hitherto exhibited by the Tibetan authorities.

Turning to the Chumbi Valley, by way of supplementing the details given by Mr. Freshfield in The "Times" and reproduced below, it may be mentioned that this is divided into two districts, named Tome-me and Tomo-tei, the former, or Lower Tomo, being apparently the better cultivated, while in both there is ample pasturage. The Chumbi Valley route into Tibet is very unpopular, by reason of the numbers of Bhutanese robbers which infest it and the constant demands for Customs blackmail. These, however, are not likely to give much trouble to a British force of occupation, which will, further, treat very lightly any opposition which may be offered to its entrance to the valley at Ya-tong or elsewhere. Ya-tong, it may be mentioned, is the international trading station established in a branch of the Chumbi Valley under the existing treaty. It lies at an elevation of 9,980ft., and is 83 miles, or five days' easy journeying, from Darjiling by way of Kalimpong over the Jalep Pass. Close to Ya-tong is the barrier-wall, beyond which British subjects have hitherto been forbidden to pass into the main valley and so to the north. Here there are usually in recience three Chinese officials, a Tibetan ding-pon or serjeant, and a score of Tibetan soldiers.

The most important place in the Chumbi Valley is Phari Jong, which stands on a plateau at an altitude of about 14,000ft. and has a larger fort garrisoned by a handful of Tibetan and Chinese soldiers. Two years ago the actual number of the letter in the Chumbi Valley was computed not to exceed 100, and as the entire "regular army" of Tibet consists of only a few thousands, of which probably not more than 300, are ever on the active list at the same time the occupation of the Chumbi Valley will probably be accomplished quite smoothly, in a military sense, so far as organized opposition is concerned. It will presumably be necessary to pay special attention to the holding of Phari, as about 12 miles further on the road to Gavangtse runs through the Tang La (15,700ft.) the stages being Phari to Tuna, 24 miles Kalashar 25 miles, Samand, 16 miles, Khangamar 18 miles, and Gyangtse 24 miles.—"Times."

A Delicious Pink Bath.

Everyone seeking Health and Strength should add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the daily Bath. A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a delicious sensation of freshness and purity, it invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The strengthening and health giving effects are Simply Magical. Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. Beware of local Substitutes, all of which are inferior in Composition and in Strength. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

THE WEEK'S SUMMARY.

HOME.

LONDON, December 4.

Bequest.—The late Mr. Seals-Hayne, M. P., has left about £150,000 for a new College of Science, Art, and Agriculture in Devonshire.

Cabinet Councils were held at the Foreign Office on Friday and Saturday.

Education.—The National Free Church Council's committee has drawn up a scheme of national elementary education.

Fiscal Policy.—Mr. Chamberlain sends us a letter from the chairman of the Ebbw Vale Steel Company furnishing a practical answer to the statements of Mr. Asquith and Sir W. Harcourt on "dumping." Sir H. Camboll-Bannerman spoke on November 30 at Newport. Speeches on this question have also been delivered by Mr. Austen Chamberlain at Cambridge, Mr. Wyndham in Edinburgh and Workington, and Mr. Asquith at Penzance.

Ireland.—The attempt to make the working of the Land Act impossible seems to have failed. Sales are going on at an average of about 23 years' purchase. —The Judges, in their addresses at the winter assizes, bear testimony to the peaceful state of Ireland.

Law.—A special tribunal of Judges has rejected the appeal of a lady against a decision that she should not be called to the Bar.—G. F. Robinson, charged with firing at the Secretary of the Bank of England, has been committed for trial.—At Winchester, a soldier and a labourer have been sentenced to death for the murder of an unfortunate at Aldershot.

London.—The King has conferred on the Lord Mayor a baronetcy in connexion with the visit of the King and Queen of Italy, and has knighted Mr. Sheriff Reynolds.—The Water Arbitration Court has given a decision which will largely reduce the New River Company's claim.—The County Council has resolved to adopt the underground electric conduit system for the first 22 1-2 miles of the northern tramways.

Lord Rosebery last week unveiled a tablet commemorating the residence of Lord Macaulay at Campden-hill. Lord Rosebery also presided at the annual meeting of the Scottish History Society.

Mr. J. Brickwood is going to build a church costing £20,000 for the Midhurst Sanatorium.

Mr. Lyttelton, Colonial Setretary, presided on the 1st at a dinner given by the Australasian Club to Lord Northcote and spoke on Imperial unity.

Naval and Military.—Captain F. S. Inglefield has been appointed Junior Naval Lord of the Admiralty. The stranding of the Landrail on the Dutch coast has produced three Courtsmartial, Commander Sparks and Lieut. E. Aldrige being reprimanded, and the boatswain being dismissed his ship.—Mr. Balfour, speaking on War Office reform at the banquet of the United Club last week said that the Liberals had been guilty of a deliberate policy of starving the Army. The present Government had since done their best to bring up the Army to the standard laid down by Mr. Stanhope. The mistake in South Africa was one of which the whole British military profession were alike guilty.

Professor Hele-Shaw lectured on Saturday night at Liverpool on "The Pedrail: A Revolution in Mechanical Locomotion."

Royal Scottish Corporation.—The 289th St. Andrew's Day festival of this society was held on Monday in the Holborn Restaurant. The Lord Mayor, Sir James T. Ritchie, presided, and Sir Ian Hamilton spoke for the Army.

Sales.—A pendant jewel, German, of the 16th century, has been sold at Christie's for £5,500.—A Portrait by Nattier realised 3,100 guineas, and an example of Torburg 1 300 guineas.

Shipping.—The Board of Trade return of shipping casualties in 1902-3 has been issued.

The American Society in London held their Thanksgiving Day banquet on November 26. Mr. Choate and Mr. W. J. Bryan spoke.

The Public-House Trust movement is the subject of a letter from Lord Grey and a leading article in our present issue.

The Queen's Birthday was celebrated on December 1st, at Sandringham.

The Royal Society held its anniversary meeting and dinner on November 30, St. Andrew's Day, when Sir A. Geikie was elected secretary.

"The Times" Competition.—The number of persons who entered for this competition was 11,080, and 5,646 persevered to the end. The first prize of £1,000 is taken by Mr. L. Ashe, army tutor.

Weather.—A gale was experienced in the Channel on November 27 and several vessels are believed to have gone down with all hands. Wintry weather now prevails, with snow in many parts.

THE EMPIRE.

Australia.—The English cricket team beat Queensland on November 30 by six wickets, and began, on December 2, a match against 18 of Northern New South Wales.

Canada.—The Roman Catholic University of Ottawa has been burnt down.—We publish a British Columbian survey of the position of Canada in relation to the United States.

Egypt.—The Budget for 1904 shows an estimated surplus of £E500,000 over that of 1903, owing to the normal development of revenue. Dervishes and captured a number of camels and goats.

South Africa.—The Lieutenant-Governor of the Transvaal, speaking in Johannesburg on November 30, replied to criticisms, on the Administration, and announced a further reduction in the Constabulary.—Prince Arthur of Connaught is in the military hospital at Krugersdorp, suffering from slight dysentery.—Mr. P. Duncan has been appointed Colonial Secretary of the Transvaal.—Mr. Wyborgh, Transvaal Commissioner of Mines, has resigned as he differs from the Government on industrial and mining questions.—There is great distress in Cape Town owing to the arrival of large numbers of people for whom no work can be found.

THE UNITED STATES.

President Roosevelt has written an interesting memorandum on the effect of bribery upon public life.

Sir M. Durand arrived in New York on November 28 and was received on December 2 at Washington by President Roosevelt, who welcome him with great cordiality.

The Colombian Commissioner has reached Washington, but our Correspondent says he will not induce the United States to cancel its recognition of Panama.

FOREIGN.

France.—The Government is evidently determined to exclude the present stage of the Dreyfus affair from all discussion in Parliament.—The British Parliamentary visitors were entertained by the proprietors of the Siecle, visited the Senate and Chamber were very cordially received by President Loubet, and were the guests at a banquet in the Grand Hotel. On the 27th the visitors were entertained by the Paris Chamber of Commerce, and attended receptions at the Hotel de Ville and the Bank of France. On the 28th the party visited Versailles and receptions of the British Chamber of Commerce in Paris and the Automobile Club. The visitors have had an equally cordial welcome in Bordeaux.—Baron d Estournelles de Constant advocates an agreement with Great Britain to reduce naval expenditure.

Germany.—The National-Zeitung says that the Emperor's progress is entirely satisfactory.—The Imperial Estimates for 1904 show an increase of expenditure of £2,185,304. Unless more revenue be raised from taxation, a recourse to loans is inevitable.

Hungary.—An overture of M. Kossuth for an adjustment of the difference which is causing obstruction has been cordially met by Count Tisza, but M. Kossuth has failed to carry his party with him.

Italy.—The Premier, in a statement of Ministerial policy on the 1st, promised various fiscal and other reforms.

Morocco.—The Minister of War has resigned.

Panama.—Germany has recognized the new Republic. Great Britain is said to be delaying recognition till she can secure some guarantee in respect to Colombian bonds.—The Junta has ratified the Canal Treaty.

Russia.—Disaffection on an alarming scale has against broken out at Kieff. The Governor-General of Warsaw is to be removed from his post.

The Far East.—Our Tokio Correspondent says that Russia's delay in replying to the proposals of Japan is causing a situation more menacing than at any former period. A St. Petersourg telegram says that Russia and Japan are unable to reach a settlement in regard to Korea, though terms have been tentatively settled as to Manchuria. Russia is said to have more than 150,000 troops east of Lake Baikal.—Our Peking Correspondent states that small bodies of Russian troops are patrolling the country west of the Liau River on the pretext of suppressing brigandage. The Hong-kong journals advocate the immediate construction of a Hongkong-Canton-railway to exclude Russian influence from Southern and Central China.

Turkey.—It is reported that the Sultan has appointed a committee to negotiate with the Austian and Russian Ambassadors regarding the appointment of the two civil commissioners for Macedonia and the reform of the gendarmerie.

Ecclesiastical.—The Bishop of Mauritius (Dr. Pym) has been appointed Bishop of Bombay, and Bishop Green, of Ballarat, has been elected Bishop of Brisbane.

Obituary.—Sir Frederick Bramwell; Mr. Jasper More, M.P. (L.U.) for the Ludlow Division of Shropshire; Sir John R. Robinson; Lt.-Gen. Sir John Spurgin; Sir K. L. Steere, of Western Australia; Rao Bahadur A. Sarapathy Moodelliar; Herr Mayer of Oberammergau.—"Times."

Soft, Fair, Delicate Skin ensured to those who use Rowland's Kalydor, the most cooling, soothing healing, and curative preparation ever made. It cures and heals cutaneous eruptions, prickly heat, burns, stings of insects; removes freckles, tan, sunburn, redness and roughness, and imparts a matchless beauty to the complexion. Avoid imitations, and ask stores and chemists for Rowland's Kalydor.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

WAR OFFICE, Dec. 1.

The York and Lancaster Regt.—Major-Gen. F Hardy to be colonel, vice Major-Gen and Honorary General J H C Robertson, deceased.

2nd Dragoon Guards.—The name of Second Lieut C B Long is as now described, and not as stated in the Gazette of Nov 27, 1903.

3rd Dragoon Guards Capt W R Ponsonby, D S O resigns his commission.

6th Dragoon Guards Capt W Dougall to be major to complete establishment: Brevet Major W G Home, from supernumerary captain, to be captain vice W Dougall.

5th Lancers Ridingmr and Honorary Lieut W E Mummery retires on retired pay.

17th Lancers Second Lieut C L Prior resigns his commission.

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Royal House and Royal Field Art.—The undermentioned majors to be lieutenant-colonels:—R G McQ McLend, D S O, vice Brevet Col H B Jeffreys, placed on half-pay; A B Helyar vice Brevet Col W B Fletcher, placed on half-pay. The undermentioned captains to be majors:—R A C Wellesley, vice R G McQ McLeod, promoted; F Lyon D S O, employed under the Colonial Officers Brevt Major J G Rotton, vice A B Helyar, promoted; H L Lithgow, vice J G Rotton, appointed to the Staff Lieut E H Arkwright is plased on temporary half-pay on account of ill health.

Royal Garrison Art.—Major T E F. Chamberlain retires on retired pay. Supernumerary Capt H B Mayne to be captain, vice W Jennings; Capt W Jennings to be adjutant vice Capt H B Mayne, who has vacated that appointment.

SCOTS GUARDS.

Capt H Fitz R Maclean to be regimental adjutant, vice the Hon W P Hore Ruthven (Master of Ruthven D S O, who has resigned that appointment.

LINE BATTALIONS.

The Northumberland Fusiliers Major M de Montmorency retires on retired pay.

The Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regt) Capt L Brandreth is seconded for service on the Staff; Supernumerary Capt J C Ralyh to be captain, vice L Brandreth.

The Cameronians (Scottish Rifles) Lieut V C Sandilands to be captain, in succession to Major G D Luard, who holds a Staff appointment; Gentleman Cadet S F D Greig, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant.

The Royal Inniskilling Fusilers.—Sergt-Major J O'Dare to be quartermaster, with the honorary rank of lieutenant vice Honorary Major J. White, retired.

The Worcestershire Regt Second Lieut J H Samuel resigns his commission.

The Welsh Regt.—Second Lieut F S Gones resigns his commission

The prince of Wale's (North Staffordshire Regt) Lieut H V R Hodson, from Indian Army, to be lieutenant, vice Lieut E Shine, who exchanges.

The Highland Light Inf Capt J C Grahame, D S O, is seconded for service with the Egyptian Army.

The Gordon Highlanders Supernumerary Capt A O Norman to be captain, to complete Establishment.

The Royal Munster Fusiliers Supernumerary Second Lieut H J C Leland D S O, to be second lieutenant, vice W McC Crosbie promoted.

THE ARMY SERVICE CORPS.

Capt C F Moores, D S O, is seconded for service on the Staff, Second Lieut C M Ainslie to be lieutenant, under the provisions of Article 31, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion.

Major and Brevet Lieut-Col. F D V Wing C B, R A to be aidede-camp to Field-Marshall the right Hon. F S, Earl Roberts, V C, K G, K P, G C B, O M, G C S I E, Commander-in-Chief, vice Lieut-Col E J Phipps-Hornby, V C, R A, who has vacated that appointment. The appointmentof Capt W L Foster, R A, to be a special Service officer with the Somaliland Field Force, which was notified in the Gazette of Mach 20, 1903, is antedated to Dec. 30, 1903. Capt. and Brevet Major R W Roger, R A, from Staff captain, Royyl Art, o be brigade major, Royal Art, Second Army Corps.

BREVET.

Lieut-Col H Gore-Browne half-pay, to be colonel,

MEMORANDA.

Col A O Green, on vacating the appointment of colonel on the Staff, commanding Royal Eng. North-Eastern District, is placed on half-pay; Lieut-Col and Brevet Col C A Rochfort-Boyd, C M G half-pay, R E, relires on retired pay; Lieut-Col. Brevet Col. R H Martin, C B C M G, half pay, is placed on retired pay. The undermentioned officers are granted the substantive rank of colonel in the Army: Major and Brevet Lieut-Col H B B Watkis, Indian Army, an assistant Lieut.-Col. A B Fenton Indian Army an assistant adjutant-general in India. Lieut. P Warren, Army Post Office Corps (now second lieutenant 24th Middlesex Volunteer Rifle Corps), on having relinquished his temporary commission for service in south Africa, is granted the honorary rank or lieutnant in the Army.

RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

Major FJ S Lowry, late Indian Army, to be major. The undermentioned officers resign their commissions: Capts J B Clarkson, L M V Chawner.

HIGH COURT.—December 21.

Before the Hon'ble The Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Crowe.

Appeal for hearing and final disposal.

13,11—Payne and Co—Hajee Saboo Sidick and others vs Hajee Essa Sulleman—Matubhai J and M.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell.

For a decree under Sec. 90 of the Transfer of property Act.

13,01—Matubhai J and M—Karsondas Purshotumdas vs The Bombay Land Improvement and Trading Co.
517,02—Pestonjee B and K—Rustomjee Hormusjee Patuck vs Bai Alamai and others for decree absolute.

To Speak to the Minutes of the Decree.

150,03—Payne and Co—Savjee Dana vs Mooljee Narron and others—D D Romer Mirza and M and Payne and Co.
541-02—Crrwford B and Co—Bai Bibibai widow and another vs Bai Aishabai widow and others—Captain and V Little and Co.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

296,02—Edgelow and W—Rangildas Maneckial vs Lukhmidas Runchordas and another—Mirza and M and B K and G K D Shroff—For hearing the exceptions to the Commissioner's report.
499,02—Captain and V—Damodhur Balkrishnajee Pitale vs Maneckbai widow and others—Craigie L and O. A D H and Co and D and F
29,03 and 753,02—Smetham B and N—Benjamin S A Pereira vs Antone S Pereira—Edgelow G and W.
758,02—Payne and Co—Hajee Joonas Fazal Mahomed and others vs Rao Bahadur Gunputrao Narayen and another.
714,01—Mantri B and N—Ramchandra Rowjee vs Lakhmidas Nagardas—Mulla and M.
650,02—Jamsetjee and R—Hirjee Bhojrajee and another vs Pandurang Vishnu—In person.
552,01—Captain and V—Ahmedkhan Mahomedally Penker vs Abdoola bin Abdool Sahib Coor and others—Payne and Co and D D Remer.
712,02—Khunderao and S—Gangaram Bapujee vs The Municipal Commissioner and another—Crawford B and Co, and S B and N.
113,03—R B Mehta—Cowasha Byramjee Mehta vs Homi N A—Wadia and others—Edgelow G and W.
446,03—Malvi H and M—Bansidhar Ramhilas vs Seskaram Samirenal and others—Smetham B and N.
303—13973—03—Mulla and M—Lladhar Khimjee and another vs Premjee Deoram—Ardeshir H D and Co.
556,03—Bhaishanker K and P—Rao Saheb Manajee Ragoojee vs Dadiba Merwanjee Dalal—Craigie L and O.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Crowe.

After Appeal Court.

For Dismissal.

350,02—Mulla and M—Bomanjee Jamsetjee Mistry and another vs Nusserwanjee Rustomjee Mistry—Smetham B and N.

For Consent Decree.

321,02—Bicknell M and M—Bomonjee Rustomjee Irani vs Bai Navazbai and others—Wadia G and Co.

To Speak to the minutes of Orders,

412,03—Ardeshir H D and Co—Haji Abdul Rahim Haji Hamid vs Moosa Haji Joonas Noorani and another—Tyabjee D and Co.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes

542,99—Mantri and B—Shivbhajanlal Sitaram and others vs Haridas Hanumandas and others—Dikshit D and S.
44,03—D D Romer—Martha and another vs Domingos de Souza and others—Daphtary and F—D D Romer—and D D and S.
871,01—Edgelow G and W—Mahomed alli Khan vs Mirza Mahomed bin Hajee Abdul Hoosein—Craigie L and O.
516,02—Little and Co—Eansordas Dharsee and others vs Thomas Joseph stranguman—Matubhai J and M.
537,01—Daphtary and F—Haridas Naranjee vs Purshotum Naranjee—Thakurdas and Co.
585,01—Thakurdas and Co—Purshotam Naranjee vs Goculdas Naronjee and others—Daphtary and F.
211,02—Edgelow G and W—Mahomed Ally Khan bin Hajee Mahomed Nukir Khan vs Mirza Mahomed Hajee Abdul Sheraga—Craigie L and O.
737,01—Dikshit D and S—Morarjee Culliànjee vs Vizbhookundas Jadusha—Chitnis M and M.
846,01—Dikshit D and S—Morarjee Culliaujee vs Vishbhookuddas Jadusha—Chitnis M and M.
905,01—Dikshit D and S—Bai Maivabai Bajaparkuria vs Vishwanath Gopal and others—Daphtary and F
242,02—Madhowjee V—Shamcarebai widow vs Bai Valli widow and others—Madhowjee V and B M and M.
125,03—M B Chotia—Maneckjee Bomonjee and others vs Atmaram Anandrao Chintu—Sham ao and M
583,01—Tyabjee D and Co—Sukhanand Gurmukhrai and others vs Nagurmull Jatemull and others—J Sorabjee and F.
10,03—Payne and Co—Pudamjee Dalljee and others vs Bhugwanji Namchand and others—Little and Co.
173,03—Edgelow G and W—Thomas Waler vs Th Khatau Makanjee S and W Co—Craigie L and O.
181,03—Mulla and M—Luxmon Govind Narguuday vs Elizabeth T Graham—Mirza and M.
691,96—Thakurdas and Co—Hajee Rahimtoola Hala Dawood vs Mirja Gumibhai Hamid—Edgelow G and W.

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, DECEMBER 4.

REPAIRING NATURE'S RAVAGES.

NATURE repairs her ravages, it has been said. We are all very anxious to help her. The archæologist is sifting the soil of Egypt, of Babylonia, of Canaan, and of Crete to win from Time her secrets. He has plied his spade and pick about the foundations of Notere Dame and the Louvre to tell the surprising story that there are parts of those historic structures, of which mankind in his forgetfulness had lost count. In our own little island, he is constantly bringing to light records of Roman settlements. He has found evidance of the existence of bears and camels in Egypt four thousand years before Christ; he has won from the mud of the Port of London the fossilised remains of animals which now occupy only an Arctic climate, as well as those of creatures which now find existence possible only in the tropics. Only within the last few months we have been given possession of a code of laws which Khammurabi, King of Babylon, in the third millenary, B.C. caused to be engraved upon stone. Deep in earth his name and fame were buried, and we had not heard of either until the other day. Yet it was upon this code that Moses, eight hundred years later, based his laws upon which the legal system of the whole civilised world to a great extent rests to-day.

RE-PEOPLING THE PAST.

The gold-miners of Rhodesia are working at the same veins from which the subjects of Solomon extracted ore wherewith to beautify his temple. To-day we are opening tombs which were sealed forty centuries ago. Within them we find carving as exquisite as any in ancient Greece and Rome. We find perfect models of the sea-going craft of the period, with sails of cloth as good as Lancashire, can make to-day. Granaries are modelled within the sepulchre, in exactly the same manner in which the sons of modern Egypt make them to-day. Vases come to light to prove that polychromic glazink, supposed to be of modern invention, was among the commonest arts five thousand years ago. Less than six months ago at Knossos was found what was probably the first theatre in the world,, and a party of Cretan danced in the cleared arena to the sound of the Cretan lyre, as their predecessors had danced in the same place to similar music thirty centuries earlier. Notre Dame stands upon the site of a pagan temple, as do some English houses of warship. Paris is built upon a foundation of dead men's bones. Vast caverns were constructed beneath the city, and in them the dead were stored. No wonder is it that there are finds of interest to record.

TRUTH IN JEST.

When Mr. Justice Darling sarcastically suggested last week that in certain localities in London, builders do not construct cellars lest water should break in, he would be aware that there was some truth in his jest. But, of course, it is in larger operations that the engineer has to keep a look-out for water. And it is not the letting in of water so much as the letting of it out that he fears. The great problem in the boring of tunnels for our tube railways is to keep within the London clay. So long as the engineer keeps within that, the water cannot escape. The stability of our buildings in London depends upon water. Let that leak away from the clay, and the result is manifest in shifting foundations, cracked walls and other terrors.

THE MILLSTONES OF TIME.

In the same way the laws of Nature are at work upon a vast scale throughout the universe. The marvels of man last for a while, but he is powerless in the end. For centuries the Chinese have banked the Yellow River and fought its incursions for two thousand years. Every now and again there comes a weight of water which no human agency can combat. Ten thousand square miles of territory, with its three thousand villages and its 300,000 population, are swept bare of life. During years of placid flow the river has been building its bed higherand higher. Then occurs a break in the weakest bit of embankment, and the flooded river, 500 miles long, one broad, seventy deep, and running at twenty miles an hour, rages over the land for two months without intermission. In lesser forms we see the same thing on our own coasts. We may build moles and breakwaters, strengthen cliffs and throw up great buttresses, but the day brings a storm which is to swallow up another piece of our shores to compensate for that area on the other side from which the sea has withdrawn.

TRIPPING TONGUES.

The reporting of Lord Rosebery's speech at the unveiling of the tablet to Macaulay led to a curious slip in some of the papers. Where the speaker referred to Macaulay's value as an intellectual stimulus, by his allusive style, he was reported as having said his elusive style, a distinction with a difference indeed. In his Surrey Theatre speech, however, some of those who were taking notes did the Earl a kindness by correcting a little slip, to which he, like Mr. Chamberlain, is addicted. Such and such a condition was different to such another, he twice said, in the course of his oration. Mr. Chamberlain's letter to Mr. Balfour announcing his resignation contained the phrase, I stand, therefore in a different position to that of any of my colleagues; and it wasrepeated in a letter which he wrote to Mr. Welsford, the Unionist candidate for Crowe. Nearly all our public men have an idiosyncrasy of this description. Even Mr. Gladstone, while a pedantic grammarian, sometimes in the hurry of writing turned out angular, badly constucted sentences.

THE FALSE GENITIVE.

But there was one slip for which he could find no forgiveness, although its commission is sanctioned by the custom of innumerable authors and orators of eminent standing. For the false genitive he could admit no excuse. In this he and Mr. Chamberlain would have differed. I regret that pressure of official business prevents me making any engagements at a distance from London, Mr. Chamberlian wrote last spring to the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce. Sir Edward Hamilton tells us that he once received quite a homily from Mr. Gladstone on the latter's detecting in a letter which Sir Edward had written by the G. O. M's instructions, the introduction of this misuse of the genitive. He was always on the look-out for it when he was reading, and had, he said, traced the vulgar sm back to the time of Charles II. He believed that it was nowhere to be found in Shakespeare, or in such pure writers of English as Addison, Swift, and Johnson and he defied anyone to discover its occurrence in the Bible or in Macaulay's works.

I AM ABOVE GRAMMAR.

Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Rosebery are not the first distinguished men to be indifferent to the arbitrary dictates of grammar. The Emperor Sigismund, in the speech in which he opened the Council of Connstance, uttered an expression which Cardinal Placentinus corrected. The Emperor replied, Placentinus, however agreeable you may be to others, you please us not when you assert that we have less authority than the grammarian Priscianus, whom you say I have offended. Napoleon used to excuse his errors in orthography with the saying, A man occupied with public beniness cannot attend to orthography. Volitaire upon reccoipt of his first letter from Frederick the Great, was full of encouragement—does a little in correcting, solocisms of grammar chiefly. During the early days of their friendship Voltaire told Frederick that he was a better French scholar than Louis XIV., who committed many mistakes. Fredrick replied that Louis was a great monarch in many respects, and a mistake in spelling could not tarenish the brilliancy of his reputation, established by so many actions which had immortalised him. It belonged to him to say in every sense, Cæsar est supra grammaticam.

A CHILD SHALL LEAD THEM.

In the hard and unromantic West they are beinnning apparently to give us a realisation of the prophecy. A child shall lead them. President Roosevelt is the second head of the Republic to be guided in his decision as to an important appointment by the appeal of a child. It is not so long ago that the letter of a young girl obtained for her father remission by the President of a sentence of imprisonment. The origin of this method of facilitating the progress of the world is to be traced to that sunny son, Mark Twain. When Mr. Cleveland was President, the humorist ascertained that a very good man was to be removed from office, simply in order that a man of another political creed might have it. Mark Twain addressed a letter to the President's baby-daughter. I belong to the mugwumps, it ran, and one of the most sacred rules of our order prevents our asking favour of officials or recommending men to office, but there is no harm in writing a friendly letter to you and telling you that a great outrage is about to be committed by your father in turning out of office the best Consul I know (and I know a good many), just because he is a Republican and a Democrat wants his place.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty, and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning.—When buying the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Terrier, 1,008 tons, Captain L Brunor, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bangkok, 1st December, with a cargo of timber.

THE steamer Shirley, 2,198 tons, Captain G R Satchell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta 9th December with a cargo of coal.

THE Japan Mail Steamship Co's steamer Idzumi Maru, 2,301 tons, Captain J De Laudey, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe 20th November via intermediate ports with a general cargo.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's steamer King Arthur, 1,047 tons, Captain A Bunel, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh 7th December with a general cargo, 62 horses and 30 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain D L Nielson, sailed on Saturday for Karachi with a general cargo and the following passengers;—Mr M F Elmore, Mrs J C Murray and 4 children, Miss Johnston, Miss P Jones, Mr M C R Roper, Mr Harry Phillip, Mr S M Kaka, and 150 deck.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dumra, 762 tons, Captain R J Rickford, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, 17th December with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Nicol, Mr and Mrs Pochajee and girl, Miss Bewell, Mr and Mrs Vernor, Rev Fr Schmitz, Mr Batliboi, Mr Watson, Mr and Mrs G Cullian Gunner Baker wife and child and 120 decks.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

In the Stream.

H M S Fox	Comdr Pelham	Royal Navy
H M S Hyacinth	Capt Hon H L A Hood	Flagship
R I M S Hardinge	Comdr A J G Pifford	R I M

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Redbreast		Royal Navy
Torpedo Boat No. 100		
Do No 102		
Do No 103		

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—DEC. 19.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent
Centschland bq	768	Nacoda			The Captain
Africa	1302	Pigott			M M & Co
aneo	3324	Corran			T M & Co
Bazul Karim	676	Nacoda			G Muthwani
Nankin	2557	Roberts			P & O Co
Pattana	1834	Lemarchand			M M & Co
Katoria	663	Williams	P Gulf		M M & Co
Ikhona	3363	Willsher			M M & Co
Julna	1464	Maclean			M M & Co
India	7591	Plommer			M M & Co
Goalpara	1358	Cole			M M & Co
Banca	3794	Ferguson			P & O Co
Imaum	2704	Penterthy			K Nixon & Co
Kt Commander	2716	Durant			T M & Co
Nadir	2041	McLennan			T M & Co
Ashruf	2205	Newley			H C Joosub
Akbar		Baldwin			H C Joosub
Soudan	1207	Henning			Transport
Secunder	1073	Brebner			H S Sidick
Vadala	2161	Skinner			M M & Co
Landula	2180	Stewart			M M & Co
Hydra	2625	Smith			
Oriental	3085	Spicer			P & O Co
Izumi Maru	2301	Laudey			N Y Kaisha
Terrier	1008	Bruner			F F C & Co
Shirley	2198	Catchell			M M & Co
King Arthur	1047	Bunel			B & P S N Co
Kapurthala	720	Bamber			M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
B	Valetta	2790	Peel	Jeddah	5-1-04	K Nixon & Co
F	Clan Fraser	2285	Ball	Madras	23-12	F Muir & Co
K	Cromwell	1977	Woodruff	Antwerp	24-12	M M&Co
M	Malta	3969	Daniel	China	30-12	P & O Co
N	Camberwell	2589	Baines		21-12	M M & Co
P	T Willie	2386	Mayerhof	Amsterdam	26-12	F M & Co
Q	Secunder	1073	Brebner	Mauritius	24-12	H S Sidick
	Alongside P					
L	Puri	287	Raffin	Goa		N F. H Ahmed

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	Maroa	4451	Adams			K N & Co
2	Britannia	1970	Blaikie	L'pool	24-12	W & A G & Co
3	Baron Innerdale	2140	Blair	Havre	5-1-04	F Muir & Co
8	Vienna	2653	White	Hull	21-12	F Muir & Co
9	Ula	3426	Stone	Antwerp	5-1-04	M M & Co
10&11	K. of the Garter	4294	Billett	L'pool	31-12	K N & Co
13	Mongolia	4965	Preston	London	26-12	P & O Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Dumra	763	Rickford			M M & Co

MEREWEATHER DRY DOCK.

Bundesrath	1319	Abreus	Durban	23-12	A Strande

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
19	Terrier s	Brunor	Bangkok, Dec 1
	Shirley s	Satchell	Calcutta, Dec 9
	King Arthur s	Bunch	Busreh, Dec 7
	Oriental s	Spicer	Aden
	Idzumi Maru s	Laudey	Kobe, Nov 20
	Dumra s	Rickford	Karachi, Dec 17
	Juba s	Wilson	Mombassa, Dec 9
	Kurdistan s	Crouch	Marachi, Dec 17
20	Imperatrix s	Ghezzo	Trieste, Dec 3
	Neidenfels s	Zillovitz	Hamberg, Nov 14
	Bombay Maru s	Murai	Yokohama, Nov 18
	Plassy s	Haughton	Southampton, Nov 27

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
19	Ahruf s	Newley	Jeddah
	Peninsular s	Cubitt	Aden
	Dwarka s	Nielson	Karachi

The following vessels entered for loading on Saturday;—

Steamer Idzumi Maru, for China and Japan
" Mohammadi, for Jeddah, &c

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, DEC. 18.

The B I S N Co's steamer Manora left Marseilles homewards this morning.

ADEN, DEC. 18.

The B I S N Co's steamer Mombassa left to-day.

COLOMBO, DEC. 18.

The P and O Co's s s Chusan left Colombo and expected to arrive Bombay at noon on Monday the 21st Dec.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Nippen from Japan, left Colombo for Bombay on the afternoon of the 18th inst., and is due here on 22nd inst. at noon.

The German East Africa Line steamer Reichstag left Zanzibar for Bombay on the 16th instant, via Lamu and Mombassa.

DAILY EXPORTS.—DECEMBER 19.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Kt of the Garter s—1500 cwt linseed Vussonjee Kessowjee; 1105 cwt oil cake The New Mofussil Company.

Britannia s—31 bales wool B Hurbham; 7 bales wool G Gomaumull; 52 bales wool Ebjee Shivjee 65 bales wool W and A Graham and Co; 100 bales cotton Gaddum and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Britannia s—5 bales grey yarn W and A Graham and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Peninsular s—22 cwt ivory K Nanjeebhoy.

Mongolia s—125 cwt olibanum R Dossa and Co; 1560 cwt myrabollams Waghjee Becher; 66 bales hemp M K Heeramaneck; 2000 cwt mussoor and 4017 cwt rapeseed Ralli Brothers; 23 cwt deer horns H A Mohomed; 15 cwt deer horns K B Sajan 160 cwt gum B Nazir and Co.

FOR HULL.

Vienna s—1325 cwt cottonseed Waghjee Becher; 200 cwt cottonseed Ernst Lam and Co; 2000 cwt Castorseed Tata and Co; 6000 cwt wheat Sanday and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Camberwell s—110 bales cotton Ralli Brothers; 300 bales cotton fly and waste Pragjee Hirjee and Co.

Ula s—1000 cwt castorseed 4000 cwt linseed and 4000 cwt gingellyseed Volkart Brothers; 400 bales cotton fly and waste Pragjee Hirjee and Co; 200 cwt gum Kiddle Reeve and Co; 605 bales cotton Gaddum and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Mongolia s—4 bales woollen carpets Fleming Shaw and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Imaum s—2000 cwt linseed Dharsee Nanjee and Co; 110 bales cotton Glazebrook Tejpal and Co; 1200 cwt linseed 5336 cwt rapeseed Volkart Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.

Baron Innerdale s—3939 cwt rapeseed E D Sassoon and Co; 4000 cwt maize Dharsee Nanjee and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Britannia s—12 pots rosa oil D Jethoolal 930 cwt linseed 511 cwt mustardseed John Fachiri.

FOR HONGKONG.

Malta s—1600 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co; 950 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Malta s—600 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co; 400 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Idzumi Maru s—2001 cwt barley Nansee Khairaz and Co.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY LIEUT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 21st December.

1. It is notified for information that Head Quarters will be closed from the 23rd instant, to January 4th except for urgent work.

By Order,
A. F. E. STIFFE, Capt. R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR R. W. L. DUNLOP, COMMANDING, B. V. R.

Bombay, 21st December.

1. The Colaba Range will be available for Class Firing on the Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday next, the 22nd, 23rd and 24th instants, commencing at 6-30 a.m. each day.

2. The undermentioned Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Volunteers are transferred from B to C Company from this date;—

Lieut S E Greaves, Lieut A R Sharp, Sergt Bugler W F Tyler, Cr Sergt A A Irvine, Sergts M Veevers and E S Lynn, Corpls W V Lynn, and A Baker, Lce Corpls J W Paterson, F J T Good, and H O Roberts, Vols A D Boswell, J Norton and W Watkins.

3. The Head-Quarters Office will be closed on the 25th and 26th instants for the Christmas Holidays.

By Order,
P. H. RODGERS, Major,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

NOTICE.

Bombay Volunteer Rifles Rifle Association.

It is notified for information that weekly Silver Spoon Competitions have been commenced in connection with the above Association, full particulars can be obtained from the Sergt Major at Head-Quarters.

CUTICURA OINTMENT

Purest of Emollients and Greatest of Skin Cures.

The Most Wonderful Curative of All Time

For Torturing, Disfiguring Skin Humours

And Purest and Sweetest of Toilet Emollients.

Cuticura Ointment is beyond question the most successful curative for torturing, disfiguring humours of the skin and scalp, including loss of hair, ever compounded, in proof of which a single anointing preceded by a hot bath with Cuticura Soap, and followed in the severer cases, by a dose of Cuticura Resolvent, is often sufficient to afford immediate relief in the most distressing forms of itching, burning and scaly humours, permit rest and sleep, and point to a speedy cure when all other remedies fail. It is especially so in the treatment of infants and children, cleansing, soothing and healing the most distressing of infantile humours, and preserving, purifying and beautifying the skin, scald and hair.

Cuticura Ointment possesses, at the same time, the charm of satisfying the simple wants of the toilet, in caring for the skin, scalp, hair, hands and feet, from infancy to age, far more effectually, agreeably and economically than the most expensive of toilet emollients. Its "Instant relief for skin-tortured babies," or "Sanative, antiseptic cleansing," or "One-night treatment of the hands or feet," or "Single treatment of the hair," or "Use after athletics," cycling, golf, tennis, riding, sparring, or any sport, each in connection with the use of Cuticura Soap, is sufficient evidence of this.

Cuticura Resolvent, liquid and in the form of Chocolate Coated Pills, Cuticura Ointment and Cuticura Soap are sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27 Charterhouse Sq.: Paris, 5 Rue de la Paix: Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney: Boston, 137 Columbus Ave. Potter Drug & Chemical Corp., Sole Proprietors.
Send for "The Cuticura Skin Book."

50 YEARS' REPUTATION. Tested by Time.

HARDY'S BROMPTON CONSUMPTION AND COUGH SPECIFIC.

Gives instant relief and certain cure in all chest and lung complaints, &c. Pleasant to take. Highly recommended by the Medical Profession. Prepared by GEO. HARDY, late of the BROMPTON HOSPITAL. Beware of injurious imitations. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., of all Chemists. HARDY'S BROMPTON COUGH LOZENGES (the Genuine), in boxes only (never sold loose), each Lozenge stamped "HARDY," price 1s. 1½d.—Depot, 6, Gray's Inn Road, London, W.C.

THE ORIGINAL KEARSLEY'S 100 YEARS REPUTATION WIDOW WELCH'S FEMALE PILLS. THE ORIGINAL

Awarded Certificate of Merit for the cure of Irregularities, Anæmia, and all Female Complaints. They have the approval of the Medical Profession. Beware of imitations. The only genuine and original are in White Paper Wrappers. Boxes, 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d., of all Chemists. 2s. 9d. Box contains three times the pills. Makers, C. and G. KEARSLEY, 17, North Street, Westminster, London. Sold in the Colonies.

FREEMAN'S

HATHI OR ELEPHANT. TRADE MARK

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY TRUE

CHLORODYNE

THE GREAT CURE FOR

DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, NEURALGIA, AGUE, COLDS, DENGUE FEVER, COLIC, GOUT,

Freeman's Chlorodyne,

HELD IN HIGHEST ESTEEM FOR MORE THAN HALF A CENTURY.

DON'T BE DECEIVED. None genuine without the "ELEPHANT OR HATHI" Trade Mark.

EASES PAIN AS BY A CHARM.

Sold in Bottles at 12 annas; Rs. 1/8; Rs. 2/8.

RECOMMENDED BY MEDICAL MEN.

N.B.—Lord Chancellor Selborne, Lord Justices James and Mellish, decided in favour of Freeman's Original Chlorodyne, and against Browne & Davenport, compelling them to pay all costs.—"Times," 24-7-73.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 Annas Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

"PIVERFELL" (FOR FEVERS) prevents contamination of blood by immediately supplying it with the wanting salts. It stimulates the digestive organs, and does not allow their functions to be impeded; thereby enabling the general system to resume normal temperature. Composed of Antipyretics, Antiseptics, Germicides, Astringents Stimulants, and Cinchona Salts.

Per Bot. of 25 pills, Re. 1; for 50 pills Re. 1-12. BOWMAN'S

AGENTS:—F. S. MADON & CO., BOMBAY.
THE NON-SECRET REMEDIES MANUFACTURING CO., ENGLAND.

For Cultured Smokers.

Quo Vadis CIGARETTES

An entirely New Blend of Oriental Tobaccos free from all drugs and scenting matter. These Cigarettes are made in England from selected parcels of the very finest Tobacco, and will be found of beautiful mellow flavour—superior to Cigarettes imported from Egypt and other countries.

No. 28 A fine flavoured Cigarette.
No. 50. A beautiful mellow blend. (flat shape.)
No. 100. Extra Quality, Gold Tipped. (flat shape.)

Packed in Patent Vacuum Tins of 50 Cigarettes.

Agents in Bombay:
Army & Navy Co-operative Society.
Dinshaw, Merwan & Co.
D. Merwan & Co.
D. Macropolo & Co.

Manufacturers, ARDATH TOBACCO COMPANY, London, Eng.

Rs. 100 REWARD.

KEEN, ROBINSON & CO., Ltd., LONDON, the Proprietors of

ROBINSON'S PATENT BARLEY

offer the above Reward for information which will lead to the conviction of persons infringing their packages, labels or Trade Marks.

Information to be given to—
ORR, ROBERTSON & BURTON, Solicitors,
6, Old Post Office Street, CALCUTTA.

CAMERAS FOR PLATES OR FILMS.

The "ENSIGN" Cameras.

Take Daylight Loading Roll Films or Glass Plates. Size of Picture, 4¼×3¼.
Prices .. £3 12s. 6d. to £11 11s. 0d.

The "SANDERSON" Cameras.

Combined Hand and Stand Camera. Perfect for every class of work.

Regular Model Prices from £6 17 6
Tourist Model " £6 10 0
De Luxe Model " £10 10 0
Roll Film Model " £6 17 6

The "ENSIGN."

Of all Photo Dealers or full particulars on application to
GEO. HOUGHTON & SON, 88 & 89, High Holborn, London, W.C.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 6,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.
London Bankers,—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G., A. M. TOWNSEND, } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES,
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI

AMOY,	HANKOW,	PENANG,
BANGKOK,	HIOGO,	RANGOON
BATAVIA,	ILOILO,	SAIGON,
BOMBAY,	LYONS,	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	MANILA,	SINGAPORE,
COLOMBO,	NAGASAKI,	SOURABAYA
FOOCHOW,	NEW YORK,	TIENTSIN,
HAMBURG,	PEKING,	YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and or shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS ORAM,
Acting Agent.
7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:

Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.

Sub-Branches:—Murree—(April to October).

Sub-Agencies:—Amritsar, Bangalore, and Mooltan City.

CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 48,90,800.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for some ... per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS—

2 Years 5½ per cent. per annum.
9 to 12 Months 5 " "
6 Months 4½ " "

SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS—Special Rates are offered which may be learnt on application.

PRUDENTIAL AND HOME PASSAGE DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS—Sums of not less than Rs. 10, are received into these accounts, and bear interest at 5 per cent. per annum, compounded Half Yearly.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards and receive 2 per cent. per annum, upon the daily balances, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 50 is maintained.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 18th July, 1903.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	" 18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	" 9,210,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS	" 400,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong, Tientsin and Newchang.

LONDON BANKERS:—

THE BANK OF ENGLAND; THE LONDON and JOINT STOCK BANK LD.; THE UNION OF LONDON and SMITH'S BANK LD.; THE PARR'S BANK LD.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager,
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£475,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy,
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin,
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar,
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Mombassa
Steamer Point,	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (paid up) Rs. 12,50,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper). Rs. 16,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on usual terms, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on 30th June and 31st December on minimum balances exceeding Rs. 500.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVED FUND	" 15,50,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL	" 5,00,000

DIRECTORS:

MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
" H. R. McINNES, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
" NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
" D. KING.
" J. C. SPEIRS.

MANAGING DIRECTOR,
MR. D. KING

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the following terms:—

2 % per annum allowed on daily balances
or
2½ " " minimum monthly balances
at the option of Depositors to be declared when opening accounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per Annum.
For 2 Years	5 per cent.
" 1 Year	4½ "
" 6 Months	4 "
" 3 "	3 "

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principal and interest of Debentures on its approved list, on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information, apply to—

J. C. SPEIRS,
Agent.

Calcutta, 30th September, 1903.

LONDON BRANCH:
GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E.

DR MAJOR'S Vitaline OR ELIXIR OF LIFE.

DISCOVERED BY JAMES MAJOR, M. D.

THOUSANDS of the British public have been long suffering from various nervous and seminal complaints owing to early excesses, youthful dissipation, and residence in hot and unhealthy climates; but unfortunately they cannot find any means of perfect and permanent cure From the days of the "Medicine man" down to the present age of modern practitioners and family doctors the public have been gulled and deluded by an army of quacks. Most illiterate and irresponsible persons have undertaken duties that require the highest acumen and tact of the most keen-sighted and well read man, and the result has been, as might have been anticipated, eminently disastrous. Not only scores of graves have been filled by the victims to their atrocious meddlings in medicine, but even now sufferers by thousands walk our streets in most deplorable conditions,—their manhood's vigour sapped and undermined,—their intellects disordered,—their shattered frames tottering in the wind,—even their life's existence threatened by a number of fatal diseases which the renowned practitioners are unable to cope with. Under such circumstances it is a boon to the public and hope to the hopeless that the vigorous effort and energetic researches of a distinguished American medical man, after continued investigation for years, have at last discovered—

THE VITALINE OR ELIXIR OF LIFE

which is composed of purely and perfectly harmless vegetable ingredients and charged with electricity in a new scientific principle, from which it acts like a miracle in the human system, and has given great satisfaction by safely and permanently curing the following diseases:—

VIZ., Nervous and functional Debility, Exhaustion, Spermatorrhœa, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Unnatural discharges, Sexual weakness, Loss of manhood and memory, Brain-fag, Diabetes, Low spirits, Dimness of sight, Dizzy head, Confusion of Ideas, Losses with dreams, at stools and when passing urine, Loss of vigour, Neuralgia, Nervous headache, Muscular and Local weakness, Palpitation Eruption on face, Dyspepsia, Anæmia, Impoverished blood, General debility, Mental and bodily prostration, Sleeplessness, Costiveness, Premature decay or Deficiency of the vital forces, Impaired vitality, Inability to perform the various duties of life or enjoy its pleasures, Incapacity for study or business, and other nervous complaints and affections of the Kidneys and Bladder, either acute or chronic.

It relieves the patient promptly from the most distressing symptoms and rapidly restores the affected organs to their normal and natural healthy condition.

If you value health and strength, and wish to be lifted from a state of physical and mental degradation to all the joy and happiness of a robust and vigorous manhood, then use a complete course of "Vitaline," which never meets any failure.

In rebuilding the disordered nervous system,—in enriching the impoverished blood,—in removing the obnoxious and poisonous matter from the body,—in giving healthy tone to the deranged physique, and in bringing back youth's vigour and cheer to a doomed life, "VITALINE" stands unrivalled and unequalled.

It thoroughly invigorates the brain, nerves and muscles, communicates a healthy tone to the system and gives vigour to every organ, excites appetite and prompts digestion and assimilation of food.

If your case has been pronounced incurable, if medical skill, drugs, electricity and all sorts of treatment have failed to cure you, even then be not hopeless for your life. Try and test—

MAJOR'S "VITALINE"

And get rid of your ailments. It is a certain restorative and best alterative. Modern methods and Modern remedies make the seemingly improbable possible. Facts which are proved beyond doubt. This remedy is weakened mankind's greatest boon—a cure now within the reach of every man, no matter what his position in life may be.

TO a healthy man regularly taking a dose or two daily, it quickens appetite, removes constipation and stands as a safe-guard against attacks of nervous disorders even when exposed to prompt causes for them.

PATIENTS of all ages and stages can use it freely and cure themselves easily and secretly at home in any climate and season.

MANY medical authorities have certified to the marvellous power of "VITALINE" in curing nervous disorders and all diseases of the genito-urinary organs.

THOUSANDS of unsolicited testimonials testifying to its wonderful curative powers can be produced from all quarters.

Price per bottle (lasting for 10 days) Rs. 3. 3 bottle (complete course of treatment) Rs. 8-8. 6 bottles Rs. 16. Dozen Rs. 30. Postage and Packing, Annas 8, 12, Rs. 1. 4 and Rs. 1-8 respectively.

ALL CORRESPONDENCE KEPT STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL.

CAN BE HAD ONLY OF W. MAJOR & CO.,
MEDICAL LABORATORY, CALCUTTA.
Registered Telegraphic Address:—"MAJOR."

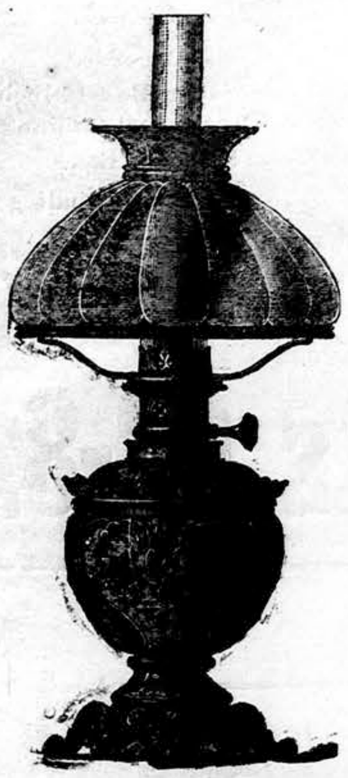
Agents for LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, LTD.

BY SPECIAL WARRANT PURVEYORS TO HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

CELEBRATED OILMAN'S STORES

R. DITMAR'S



NEW CATALOGUE

JUST COMPLETED AND ISSUED

POST FREE TO ALL MOFUSSIL BUYER

ON APPLICATION.

The new Price list contains many patterns of Kerosine lamps of the latest style.

A GOOD SELECTION of ELECTRIC FITTINGS,

KEROSINE-HEATING STOVES, VERY NICE SILK AND LACE SHADES, ETC.,

ALL PRICES REDUCED!

R. DITMAR.

BOMBAY.

SANTAL MIDY

These tiny Capsules—superior to Copaiba, Cubebs, and Injections—cure the same diseases as these drugs in forty-eight hours without inconvenience.

Each Capsule bears the name MIDY

FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP

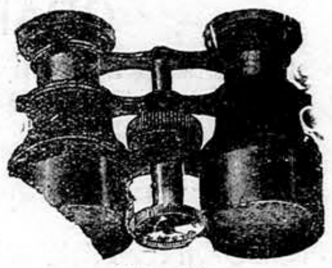
OF HYPO-PHOSPHITE OF LIME.

Prescribed in France for the last 30 years. It retains its reputation for CONSUMPTION, OBSTINATE COUGHS, COLDS, DISEASES OF THE CHEST, LUNGS, and BRONCHIAL TUBES.

CELEBRATED

"LYNX"

POCKET FIELD GLASSES.



Rs. 25.

WITH SOLID LEATHER SLING CASE

These widely-known Binocular Field and Race Glasses are achromatic, and in finish, power, and sharpness of definition excel those of all other makers at the same price. A quantity of cheap showy rubbish is sent out to India, and doubtless finds a market, but the "Lynx" is a good useful Glass, and measures only 4 1/16 inches by 2¼ inches.

LAWRENCE & MAYO,
OFFICES IN INDIA.
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AND RANGOON.
HEAD OFFICES:
67 and 09, Chancery Lane, London.

B.G.

"APENTA"

THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER.

A SPECIFIC

for the certain relief of HABITUAL and OBSTINATE CONSTIPATION, and in DISORDERS of the LIVER and BILIOUS ATTACKS.

ORDINARY DOSE.—A Wineglassful before Breakfast.

Fish, Flesh & Fowl

Are all improved by the addition of

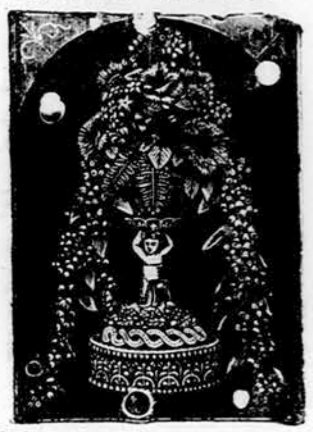
LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.

It is the Original & Genuine Worcestershire:

XMAS, 1903, and New Year, 1904.

Customers are Respectfully Requested to Note in Registering their Orders for

XMAS AND NEW YEAR.



XMAS CAKES, Plain	Re.	0 12	Per pound
XMAS CAKES, Decorated	Re.	1 0	„
XMAS CAKES, Chocolate Iced	Re.	1 4	„
XMAS CAKES, Almond Iced	Re.	1 8	„
PLUM PUDDING	Re.	1 0	„

ICE CREAMS, ICE PUDDINGS, all of the Best, and prepared at Shortest Notice.

PEARSE & CO.,

BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR,
SIRDAR'S PALACE, FORT, BOMBAY.

BISHOP'S MAGNESIA

BISHOP'S MAGNESIA is a delightful health-giving preparation. It is compounded from the Pure Fruit Juices of

LEMONS AND GRAPES.

No other preparation is so beneficial.

It is an invaluable Family Medicine, cleansing the skin, and removing all impurities from the blood. It is wonderfully

REFRESHING and INVIGORATING.

FACSIMILE OF BISHOP'S BOTTLE.

See that you really get **BISHOP'S:**

SCIENTIFIC NOVELTIES.

Electric Pocket Lamps complete with Batteries ...	Rs.	5 to 10
Electric Lighting Staffs „ „ „ ...	„	8 to 15
Electric Night Lamps „ „ „ ...	„	7 to 10
Electric Cycle Lamps „ „ „ ...	„	15 to 20
Electric Hand Lamps „ „ „ ...	„	10 to 25
Electric Watch Holders „ „ „ ...	„	15 to 20
Electric Candle Sticks „ „ „ ...	„	16 to 20
Electric Light Clocks „ „ „ ...	„	15 to 30
Electric Bell Sets „ „ „ ...	„	10 to 15
Electric Walking Canes „ „ „ ...	„	15 to 20
Electric Scarf Pins „ „ „ ...	„	10 to 12
Electric Rose Bouquets „ „ „ ...	„	10 to 12
Electric Hanging Lamp complete with Batteries, box, Lamp, wires & beautiful fancy colour shade	„	20 to 25
Electric Battery Fans complete with Batteries & charge to run 250 hours in a neat box... ...	„	75 to 100
Short Line Telephones complete	„	25 to 50

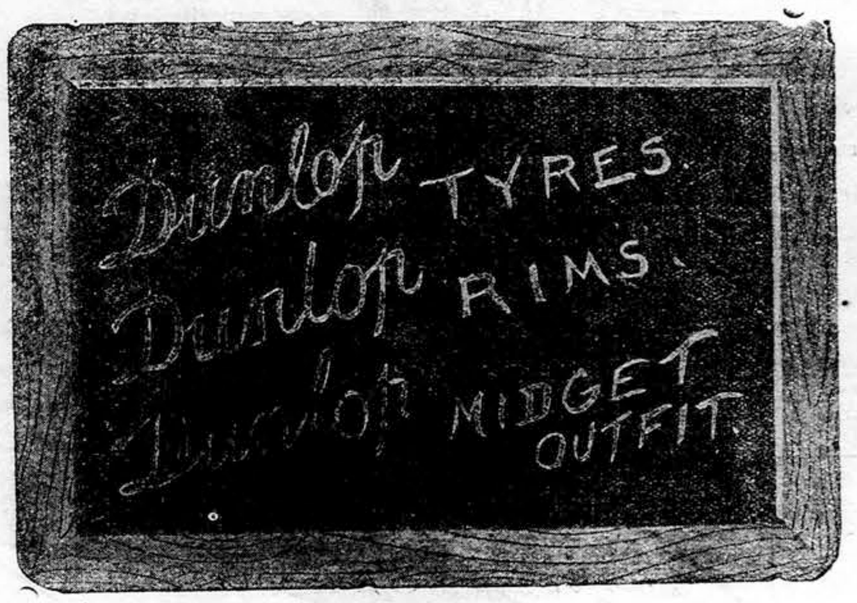
ELECTRIC NOVELTY DEPOT.
170, DHURUMTOLLAH STREET,
CALCUTTA.

CYCLISTS!

when you

"CLEAN THE SLATE,"

write upon it


Dunlop TYRES.
Dunlop RIMS.
Dunlop MIDGET OUTFIT.

See this trade mark on air tubes and covers

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE CO., LD.,
49 Apollo Street, Bombay.
Telegrams, "Inflater," Bombay. Para Mills, Aston, Birmingham.

"GRAND PRIX," PARIS, 1900. The highest possible Award.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S PENS

Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.

DINNEFORD'S

The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.

The Physician's Cure for Gout, Rheumatic Gout, and Gravel.

Safest and most Gentle Medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and the Sickness of Pregnancy.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

MAGNESIA

The HOUSE of COMMONS—AN IRISHMAN'S PROTEST.

TO ENGLISHMEN SCOTCHMEN, IRISHMEN, and OUR COLONIES

AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman. "On the field of Waterloo," he exclaimed, "the blood of Englismen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured"? The effect of the speech both inside and outside the House was electrical.

THE MORAL.

I need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."

The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers, if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.

Most powerful remedies for Malarious, Intermittent, Bilious Fevers, Influenza and Mild form of Plague.

Equally useful to Men, Women, and Children of all ages.

Guaranteed not to contain Aconite, Antimony, Arsenic, Mercury, Opium, Strychnia or any poisonous salts.

Why be miserable? Why not be wise instead?

Take the right remedy at the right time, and get rid of that nasty fever, by using Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture.

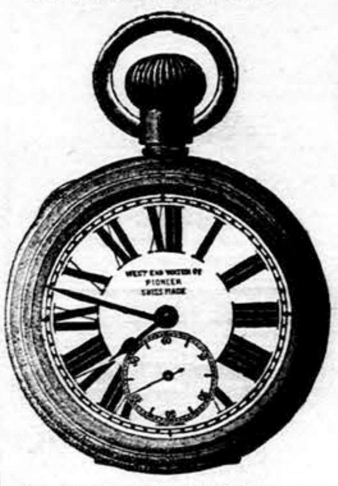
EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS; REMEDIES FOR MALARIAL FEVERS and INFLUENZA. Surg.-Maj. Jaykar:—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg.-Maj. Reporter:—I have found it very efficacious. J. Y. Lang, Esq., (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Free Masonary in India):—Derived immediate benefit from its use. Very Rev. B. Fernand Vicar de Vara:—It is most efficacious. G. S. Risti, Esq., Lic. of Civ. Engr.:—It is a safe and immediate remedy. P. J. Daily, Esq., Chief Guard. S. M. Railway:—It is really a drying man's Gold Drop

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS & BATLIWALLA & Co's CHOLERAL (specific for Cholera) may be had from Treancher & Co., Kemp & Co., Phillips & Co., Beynon & Co., &c., &c., &c., or from the Sole Manufacturers. Dr. H. L. Batliwalla, Worli, Dadar. Bombay, at Re. 1 per Bottle.

DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

WEST END "GUARDS" WATCHES.

MACHINE-MADE, KEYLESS LEVER



Specially adapted for Railway Service, Engineers, Surveyors, Contractors, or anybody requiring a watch for hard and rough wear, with all the qualifications of an accurate time-keeper.

Noted for their great strength and accuracy.

Are now in use on the Lines of several Indian Railway Companies, including the East Indian Railway, Bengal-Nagpur Railway, Madras Railway, etc.

Made in strong open-face nickel cases, with 2 inch dials, bold hands and figures, and in 3 qualities.

The Modern,	guaranteed	for 2 years	Rs. 22
The Pioneer,	„	for 3 „	Rs. 25
The Standard	„	for 6 „	Rs. 32

The Berna, Keyless, Lever Watch. Made in medium and small size. A Watch officially adopted by the North-Western Railway Co., the East Indian Railway Co. and others, for use on their lines.

In NICKEL SILVER CASE.		IN FINE SILVER CASE.
Rs. 15	Open Face	Rs. 22
„ 18	Hunting	„ 26
„ 21	Half Hunting	„ 30

Supplied at above rates by V. P. P. to any part of India and Burma.

Illustrated Price List sent free on application.

THE WEST END WATCH CO.
BOMBAY 11, Hornby Road.
(OPPOSITE THE GENERAL POST OFFICE.)

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WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO.

32, HORNBY ROW,
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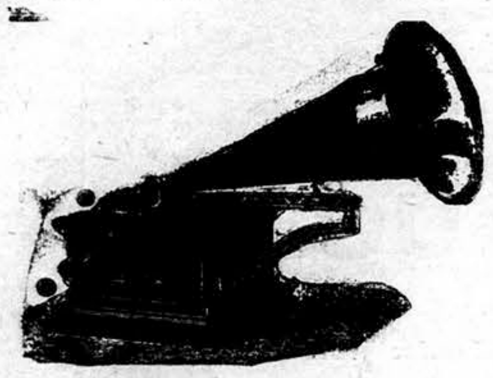
"COLUMBIA" DISC AND CYLINDER GRAPHOPHONES.

The word "Columbia" on a Graphophone is equal to Sterling on Silver. Columbias are the best.



TYPE "A·H." Price, Rs. 85.

Includes Improved Concert Sound Box, 19-inch Horn, Aluminium Horn Rest, Ornamental Cabinet, Winding Crank, 100 Needles and Needle Box.

This machine is of elegant design and finish, and the construction is most substantial. It has strong reliable spring motor that will run through three 7-inch or two 10-inch records at one winding. It has silent wind, and can be wound while running without interfering with the reproduction of the record.

NOTE OUR PRICE, **Rs. 85.**

DISC RECORDS.

A FRESH CONSIGNMENT of 500 Latest

English and American Records. Just received by the R. M. S. Mongolia. Including the very latest popular songs, band selections, etc., by best English vocalists and bands.

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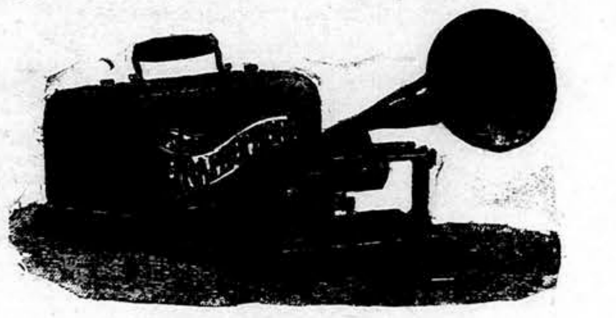

Q. Q. COLUMBIA GRAPHOPHONE.

YOU CAN MAKE YOUR OWN RECORD WITH THIS MACHINE.

This Graphophone is the acme of simplicity and compactness.

INCLUDING ALL ACCESORIES. **Rs. 35-8.**

P. CYLINDER RECORDS.

A large new stock just to hand, including all the latest London Music Hall Songs. All the Hits of the season.

As these are the Columbia records, the quality is undeniably the best.

COLUMBIA P. CYLINDER RECORDS.

RS. 11-8

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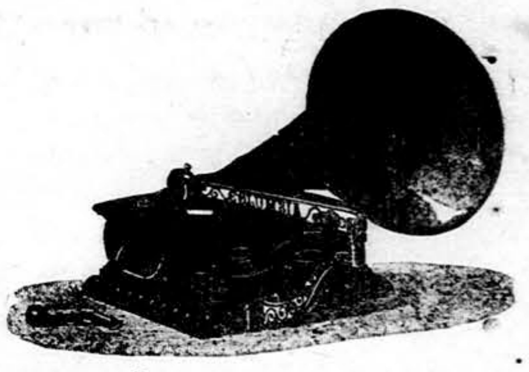

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For both 7-in. and 10-in. Disc Records.

Includes Improved Concert Sound Box 16-inch Horn, Aluminium Horn Rest, Ornamental Cabinet. Winding Crank, 100 Needles and Needle Box.

One 10-inch or two 7-inch records at one winding. Fibre gears are used in the motor.

The working parts are quickly and easily accessible. Weight: 14½lbs.

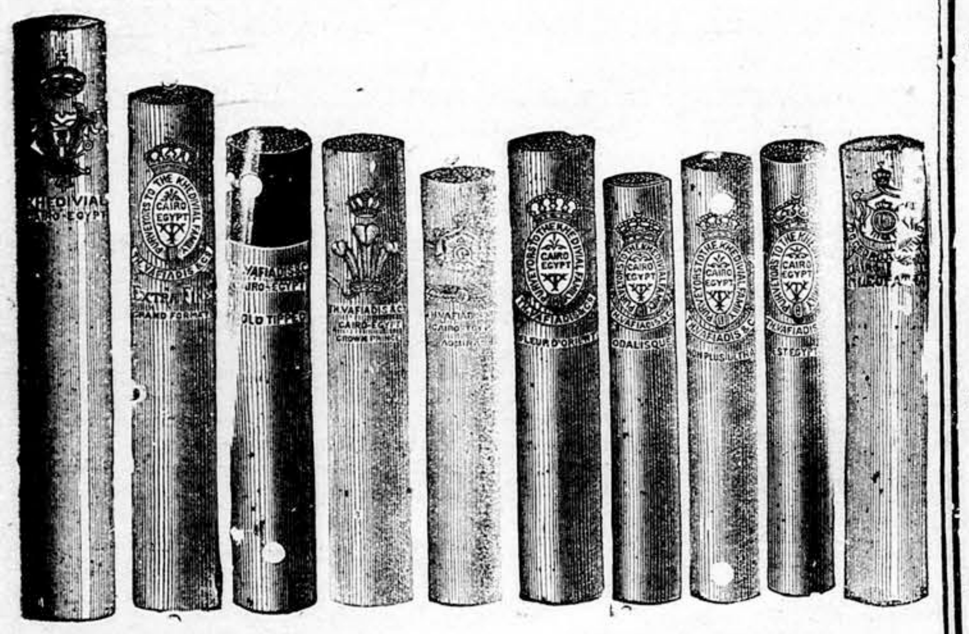
London prices, £4-4-0. Our Price, **Rs. 62-8.**

PRICES OF RECORDS: 10-inch Disc Records Rs. 3 each. 7-inch Disc Records Re. 1-8 each.

OUR LATEST LISTS of both cylinder and disc Records forwarded post free upon application.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.'S HIGH CLASS CIGARETTES

HAVE REACHED THEIR ZENITH!
BECAUSE THEY ARE THE
BEST
THAT HAVE EVER BEEN IMPORTED
BECAUSE THEY ARE THE
CHEAPEST
AND UNEQUALED IN QUALITY COMPARED. AND
LAST BUT NOT THE LEAST,
BECAUSE THEY ARE
ALWAYS FRESH
AND RELIABLE, AND HAVE GAINED THE HIGHEST REPUTATION OF EVERY SMOKER THROUGHOUT INDIA.



Per 100 Rs. 7 Rs. 5/8 Rs. 6 Rs. 4/8 Rs. 4 Rs. 3/12 Rs. 3/8 Rs. 3/4. Rs. 2/12 Rs. 2/4½

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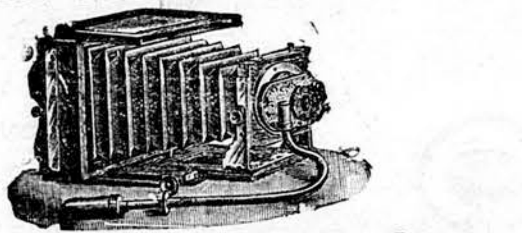
TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.



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HUNTER'S CUMBERLAND HAMS

HUNTER'S ENGLISH BACON, are the finest in the world, and nothing better can be wished for than cured and packed to keep perfectly in hot climates.

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MERCHANTS PLEASE SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST.

HUNTER'S HANDY HAM COMPANY, *Liverpool & London.*

THE PREMIER JEWELLERS OF WESTERN INDIA FOR SUPERLATIVE QUALITY AND INTRINSIC VALUE.

EVERY WATCH ADJUSTED TIMED AND WARRANTED.

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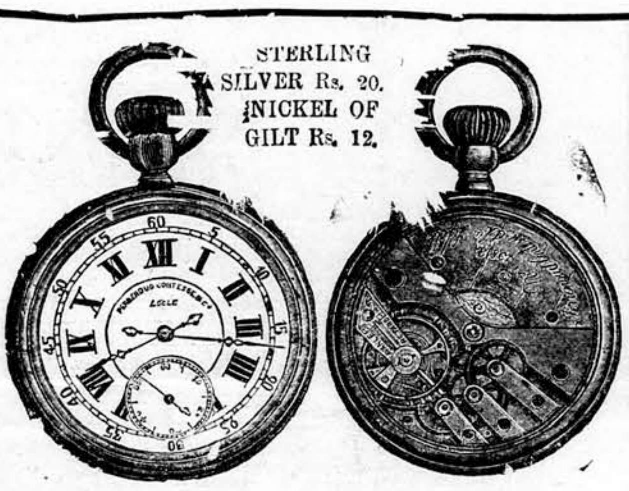


STERLING SILVER Rs. 20. NICKEL OF GILT Rs. 12.

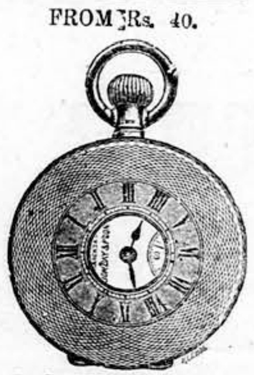
THE "DOUBLE CRYSTAL" WATCH.

This watch as the name implies has not only a glass in front, but an extra strong crystal Glass covering the movement; this secures compactability and at same time makes action of the watch visible, enabling you to ascertain at a glance whether it is performing correctly without the inconvenience of opening back, when dust and damp with their attendant evils are invariably introduced. This unique departure is, therefore, an assistant to the accurate time-keeping and durability of the watch.

Strong keyless LEVER movement nicely finished and jewelled. Compensation Balance in dust and damp proof fitting cases.

SILVER Rs. 20
NICKEL Rs. 12
COMPLETE IN CASE
WITH SPARE GLASS
AND MAIN SPRING

FROM Rs. 40.



LADIES' STANDARD WATCHES.

Sterling Silver Crystal face,	Rs.	40
" " Full Hunter	"	45
" " Half "	"	50
18ct. Gold Crystal ...	"	150
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LADIES' STANDARD WATCHES GOLD AND SILVER:

Crystal Face, Demi-Hunting and Full Hunting Cases.

Extra Strong lever movement, compensation Balance, Brequet hair spring, made throughout on the most approved principles and particularly recommended for reliable time keeping and rough wear

THE "SERVICE" WRISTLET
Silver Rs. 32
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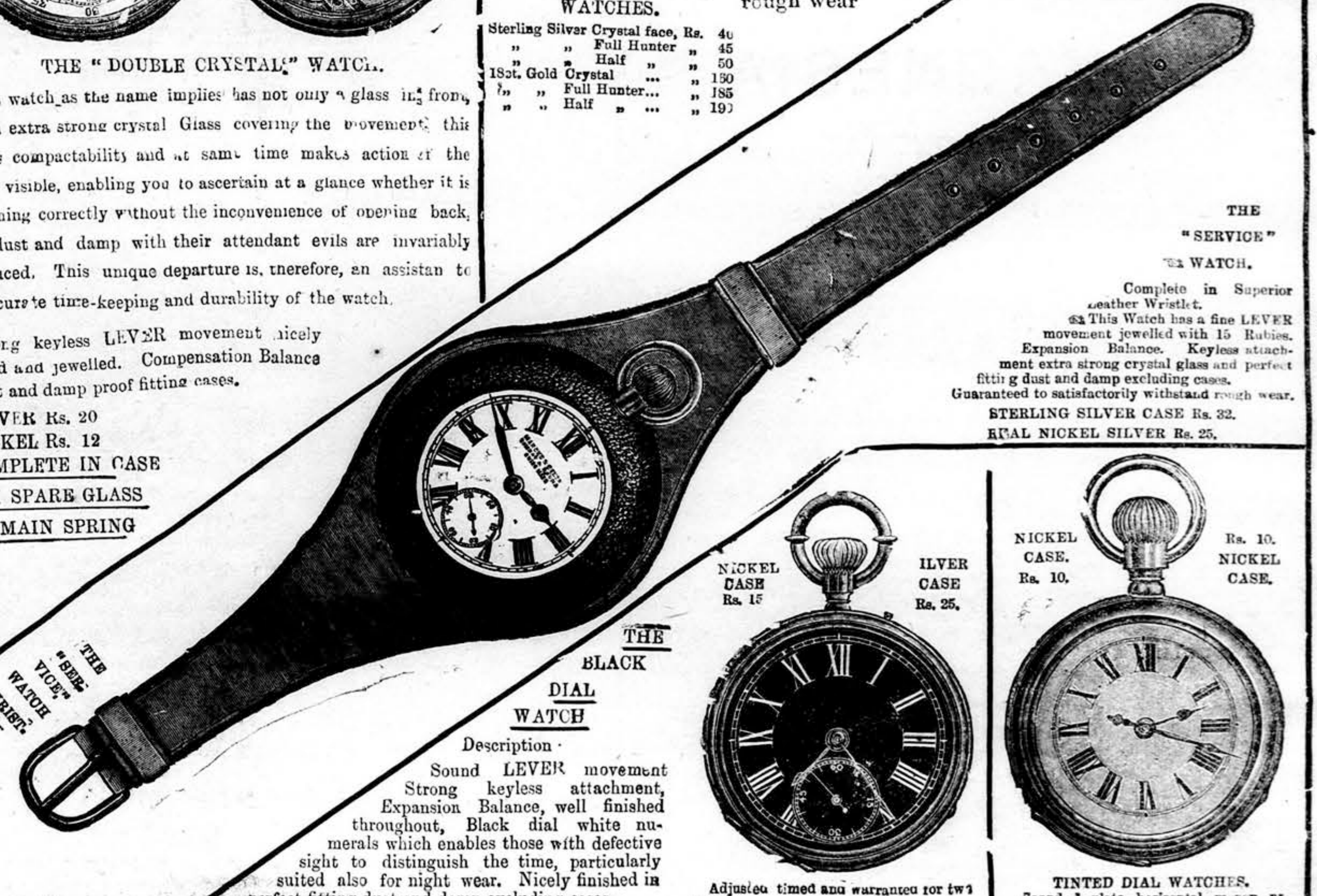

THE "SERVICE" WATCH.

Complete in Superior Leather Wristlet.

This Watch has a fine LEVER movement jewelled with 15 Rubies. Expansion Balance. Keyless attachment extra strong crystal glass and perfect fitting dust and damp excluding cases. Guaranteed to satisfactorily withstand rough wear.

STERLING SILVER CASE Rs. 32.
REAL NICKEL SILVER Rs. 25.

Silver, Rs. 32
Nickel, Rs. 25

THE BLACK DIAL WATCH

Description·

Sound LEVER movement Strong keyless attachment, Expansion Balance, well finished throughout, Black dial white numerals which enables those with defective sight to distinguish the time, particularly suited also for night wear. Nicely finished in perfect fitting dust and damp excluding cases.

The value of these productions is unapproached throughout India, this fact is too obvious to need emphasis.

NICKEL CASE Rs. 15
SILVER CASE Rs. 25.

Adjusted timed and warranted for two years.

PARTICULARLY ADAPTED TO THOSE WITH DEFECTIVE SIGHT.

NICKEL CASE. Rs. 10.
Rs. 10. NICKEL CASE.

TINTED DIAL WATCHES.

Sound ¾ plate horizontal movement, carefully adjusted, Strong keyless attachment, tinted dial, dust and damp proof fitting cases. Exceptional value Rs. 10 only.

WE INVITE INSPECTION AND PRICE COMPARISON.

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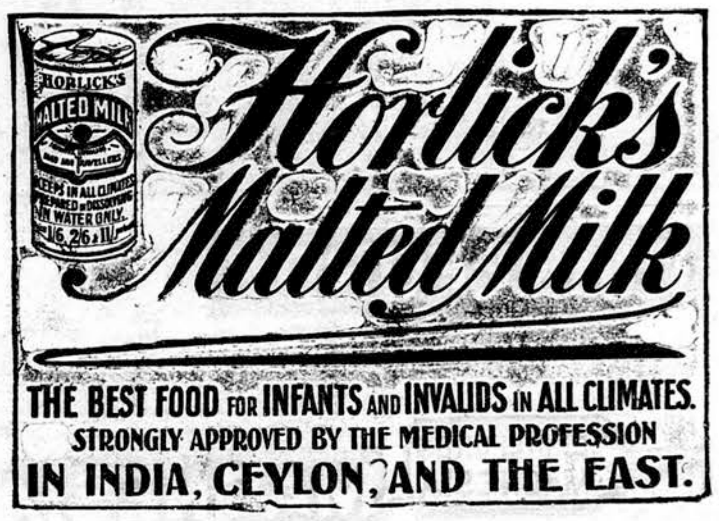
MARCKS & CO., LD., PRACTICAL WATCHMAKERS & DIRECT IMPORTERS. **BOMBAY & POONA.**



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STRONGLY APPROVED BY THE MEDICAL PROFESSION
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APIOL & STEEL PILLS
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A French Remedy for all Irregularities.

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BIG G is a non-poisonous remedy for any unnatural discharge and inflammation, irritation or ulceration of mucous membranes. Painless. Guaranteed not to stricture. Prevents contagion.

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